SUFFRAGE NEWS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

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SUFFRAGE BILLS ON ILLINOIS MODEL WILL BE PUSHED

National Association Announces Big Campaign to Test the Sincerity of Suffrage Planks—Especial Activity Among Southern Women

STATE SESSIONS WILL ADAPT SUFFRAGE BILLS TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS

It is announced by the National American Woman Suffrage Association that a bill for presidential suffrage will be introduced in practically every State legislature in session this winter. The Illinois act, which grants the franchise to women in presidential and municipal elections, will be used as the model measure. In some States local conditions or the peculiarities of the State constitution may require that the model act be slightly amended. In those commonwealths where referenda on suffrage are imminent, the presidential suffrage bill will give way to the more immediate issue.

Aside from the powerful influence exerted by women in the Western States during the November election, the exercise of suffrage by women in Illinois was one of the most conspicuous features of the last election. The hundreds of thousands of votes cast by women in Illinois obliterated suggestions that women are not personally interested in the ballot. The complete exercise of their prerogative in Illinois has, in the opinion of the suffragists, at once proved the vitality of equal suffrage and made apparent the anomaly of permitting suffrage to women in some States and denying it in others.

State Legislatures are empowered by the federal constitution to prescribe the qualifications of voters in presidential elections. The presidential suffrage bills in each State will be an acid test of the good faith of suffrage planks in platforms adopted by State conventions. Presidential suffrage bills have their legal status well defined. Six attacks upon the validity of all or parts of the Illinois act resulted in as many court decisions which accurately define the limitations of the act and validate the right granted by it.

South Is Included

It is of special interest to note that the South will not be behind in the race to enfranchise women. Bills for presidential suffrage, modelled after the Illinois equal suffrage statute, will be introduced in the Legislatures of twelve Southern States. The special argument upon which the Southern women will base their plea is that the grant of suffrage to women in the South will clinch the political supremacy of the white race.

Some eye-opening figures sustain this contention. For instance:

"In four Southern States, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, the number of white women exceeds the whole colored population. In six States, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana, woman suffrage would tremendously increase the preponderance of white votes; in Mississippi and South Carolina, where the colored population exceeds the white, equal suffrage would double the intelligent electorate.

"Not only would woman suffrage give white control in these States a more permanent footing now, but it is pointed out by Southern women that white supremacy will grow with the years, because, contrary to popular impression, the increase of white population is more rapid than the increase of colored population. The official estimates of population for 1916, published by the Bureau of the Census, show that the white population in twelve Southern States has increased 10.8 per cent in the last seven years, while the Negro population has increased only 5.6 per cent.

Intelligent Vote Prophesied

"It can be confidently relied upon that the more intelligent people will vote and that the less intelligent will not," says Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma. "The assertion that the weak and vicious women will vote while the intelligent women will not is utterly fallacious. That was proved beyond doubt in the last election. Equal suffrage in the South will strengthen white supremacy, because the white women of the South are intelligent and educated and can be depended upon properly to exercise the right to vote if it is given to them. The South has been the backbone of Democracy. It should not forget that the national Democracy owes its last victory to the votes of the intelligent women of the West. That fact should count in the South."

Press Favorable

The press of the South is slowly lining up with the suffragists. In regard to the proposed plan of granting Tennessee women the same rights now enjoyed by those of Illinois, the Memphis News-Scimitar said last week:

"The bill introduced in the General Assembly to permit women in Tennessee to vote for president of the United States, and in all municipal elections, deserves enactment into law.

"There really is no good reason why the women of Tennessee should not be granted universal franchise at the earliest moment possible, and now that they are asking for limited franchise only, it is ill-becoming anyone to oppose them.

"Illinois has a law similar to the one which the women of Tennessee now request, and nothing so very awful has happened in Illinois in consequence, and on the other hand some pretty good things have come about in that State in the few years that the women have had the right to vote in certain cases.

"Who can doubt but that Memphis would be given impetus along the paths of social and material progress if its women were entitled to vote for city commissioners, and on municipal measures submitted to the electorate of the city?

"Any legislator who will vote against the measure advocated by the equal suffragists of Tennessee for any of the antiquated reasons which are most frequently advanced against such movements—for instance, such as 'woman's place is in the home'—deserves the severe condemnation of every man, as well as every woman, who has the best interests of his State at heart.

"Let the women vote!"

Among the Southern women who will be active in urging the passage of the several presidential suffrage bills are: Mrs. John G. South, of Frankfort, Ky.; Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Kentucky; Mrs. Lindsey S. Arrington, of Agusta, Ga.; Miss Mary Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Mrs. C. M. Platt, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. Frances Smith Whiteside, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Pauline Orr, Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. D. J. Cunningham, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Texas; Miss Kate Gordon, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama; Mrs. John H. Lewis, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Little Rock, Ark.; Miss Eleanor Furman, of South Carolina; Mrs. C. H. Collier, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. Julian B. Parke, Selma Ala.; Mrs. A. B. Singletary, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch and Mrs. M. T. Coleman of South Carolina.

The States in which sessions are scheduled for 1917 are as follows:

Alaska, March; Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, all in January; Florida, April; Georgia, June; Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, all January; Nevada, February; New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, all January.

COLLEGE LEADERS ENDORSE CAUSE

The presidents of New Hampshire's two colleges are out for equal suffrage. Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, who was inaugurated last fall as president of Dartmouth College, says: "I am perfectly willing to be quoted as one who believes in suffrage and as one who expects to see it established within the near future."

President E. T. Fairchild of the New Hampshire State College also says: "I am pleased to advise you that I believe in equal suffrage. In the hope that you may secure the legislation for limited suffrage that you are asking, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
E. T. Fairchild."

MRS. CATT A DIRECTOR

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Journal was held at 167 Tremont St., Boston, Monday, January 8.

The following Board of Directors was elected:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson and Mrs. George W. Blackwell. A special vote of thanks was passed to Miss Ryan and Mr. Stevens.

NATIONAL PLANS ACTIVE SEASON

Prominent Leaders Arrive at Washington—Many Entertainments to Be Given

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Horace C. Stillwell, of Anderson, Indiana; Mrs. Edmund C. Post, of Paducah, Ky., and Mrs. Robert S. Huse, of Elizabeth, N. J., have arrived in Washington to assist the National Association in its lobby work for the Federal Amendment. All three of these women are living at the headquarters house, 1626 Rhode Island avenue.

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, vice-president, will address the Arundel Club of Baltimore, at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, on "Suffrage as an Outcome of the Woman's Movement." This will be the first time a suffragist has addressed the Arundel Club.

About 300 persons witnessed the first production of Miss Bertha Remick's masque, "Periezade," Monday afternoon, at National Headquarters. Miss Remick played the musical setting for Miss Florence Lyon, who read the poem. The symbolic pictures, which were a part of the masque, were posed by a group of Washington debutantes. After the masque tea was served, with Mrs. C. C. Marbury pouring.

MAYOR NAMES WOMAN TO SERVE ON CITY BOARD

Woodland, Cal., Executive Pays Tribute to "One Who Always Worked to Improve Municipality"

Another woman trustee was added to the Woodland (Cal.) Board at a recent meeting of that body. She is Mrs. S. A. Huston, and was nominated by the mayor, Mrs. Lydia Lawhead filling the chair while the mayor made the nomination.

For twenty-five years Mrs. Huston has been the editor of the Home Alliance, and during this time she has devoted herself to prohibition and equal suffrage. She is the second woman trustee on the board.

In nominating her Mayor Wilcoxon paid her a fine tribute:

"I desire tonight to place in nomination as city trustee, to fill the vacancy, on who for the past quarter of a century has labored assiduously, in season and out of season, for the moral betterment of our city," he said.

"One who took a stand for right principles when to take such a stand meant to be jeered at and scorned by many of our citizens. Notwithstanding all this, the one I am to name had the fortitude to stand firm until victory was won.

"Madam President, about two years ago the voters of Woodland tried the experiment of placing a woman on this board. Such an excellent and efficient officer has she made that it is no longer an experiment. Madam President, I believe it is up to this board to go the voters one better. I take pleasure in nominating Mrs. S. A. Huston for the vacancy, and move her election."

FORMER CRIMINAL BECOMES CITIZEN

A criminal of Breckenridge County, Kentucky, who was paroled in 1911, after serving a sixteen years' sentence for arson, was last month restored to citizenship upon petition of numerous friends, who attested his good conduct since his release.

There are many women in Kentucky who have never committed crime of any description, but who are still debarred from citizenship. Is this just?

Suffrage Up in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Legislature began its session Jan. 2, and woman suffrage, according to its legislative program just announced, will be one of the principal questions before it.

DINNER WELCOMES NEW PUBLISHER

College Club Scene of Enthusiastic Reception of Journal in New Form—Many Prominent Guests Express Approval

A dinner was given by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, at the College Club, Jan. 4, to welcome the new publisher, Mr. George Brewster Gallup. After the dinner copies of the Journal in its new form were distributed to the guests, who were uniformly enthusiastic regarding the changes made.

Miss Blackwell introduced the new publisher and gave her approval of the paper in its new form. Mr. Gallup introduced the guests and asked for their comments on the appearance of the paper. Mr. Frank Black, advertising manager of Wm. Filene Sons, and member of the Executive Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world, said that the paper undoubtedly would appeal to advertisers and he saw no reason why it shouldn't become a very great and prosperous medium. Miss Olive A. Cole called attention to the advertising which is done to reach women and said that the Woman's Journal in its new form would certainly appeal to many National Advertisers. Mrs. C. A. Adams, leader of the suffrage organization in Cambridge, said that while she was attached to the old paper, the economic advantages of the paper in the new form appealed to her very strongly and would outweigh other considerations. Miss Mary Caroline Crawford gave the new form high praise. Mrs. S. L. Ball, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, expressed her approval of the paper. Mrs. F. B. Cummings of the Bay State Paper Company, in appreciation of the appearance of the paper, said that with the changes in prospect it might be possible at some time in the future, although not very near future, paper would be produced at something like normal prices when the Woman's Journal in its present form would, of course, be in a position to press forward with great success. Professor Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard spoke in approval of the paper, but said he had a warm affection for the paper in the old form. However, if economies were to be affected by the changes it was a step in the right direction. Mr. Gallup then explained that the establishment of the paper in its present size and form permitted the use of the most highly perfected machinery for producing at low cost. Everything had been done to reduce the cost of production to a point where the paper would pay for itself through subscriptions at $1.00 a year, or at three cents retail price on the news-stands, whether advertising were carried or not. The purpose was to make the paper an efficient organ for the cause and at the same time in order that it should be efficient make it self-sustaining and profitable.

THIS WOMAN CAN DIVE AS WELL AS AEROPLANE

Miss McKey-Bryant Enjoys Work of Professional Diver—Great Believer in Athletics for Women

Not long ago we heard much of Miss Ruth Law and her wonderful flight from Chicago to New York City. Now comes a story of another enterprising woman who can both fly a machine and dive deep down under the ocean. She is Alys McKey-Bryant, said to be the only professional woman diver in the world. The National Association of Marine Engineers has bestowed on her an honorary membership and invited her to attend its convention to be held in the near future.

Her suit, helmet and leads weigh nearly 300 pounds, but that does not disturb Miss McKey-Bryant. She says: "I have been down in diving dress plenty of times, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, from Boston to Seattle. I have done about every sort of work there is to be done. I have examined sunken ships to see if they and their cargoes were worth saving. I have tied cables to water pipes that must be raised. I have loosened anchors stuck in the mud and examined piles to see if they were rotted."

Even an encounter with a shark did not overcome her courage. Her athletic ability saved her. She has always lived an outdoor life, and is very fond of boxing and horseback riding.

MRS CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President National American Woman Suffrage Association and President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Prefers Action Through Congress to State Referenda on Vote

Mrs. Catt Says Enfranchised Women Enjoy It Through Parliamentary Bestowal—American Men Never Appealed to Mixed Electorates for Citizenship

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued a statement in which she points out basic reasons in support of the federal method of obtaining woman suffrage. Established precedent, the rigidity of State constitutions, loose election laws, the inherent nationalism of the suffrage question and economy of procedure make a strong fortification for Mrs. Catt's argument in behalf of nationwide suffrage. Her summary is as follows:

(1) Suffrage for men and suffrage for women in other lands, with few and minor exceptions, has been granted by parliamentary act and not by referenda. By such enactment the women of Australia were granted the full suffrage in Federal elections by the Federal Parliament, and each State or Province, including Tasmania, granted full suffrage in all other elections by act of the provincial parliament. By such enactment New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, the Isle of Man and Finland gave the equal suffrage in all elections to women. By such process the parliaments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta gave full suffrage to their women. British Columbia referred the question to the voters, but the parliament had already extended all suffrage rights except one, and both political parties lent their aid in the referendum, which gave a majority in every precinct. By parliamentary act all other Canadian provinces and the provinces of South Africa, with Sweden and Great Britain, have extended far more voting privileges than any woman citizen of the United States east of the Missouri River (except those of Illinois) has received. The suffragists of France reported just as the war broke out that the French Parliament was pledged to extend full municipal suffrage to women. Men and women of high repute say the full suffrage is certain to be extended by the British Parliament to the women of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales soon after the war, and already these women have full suffrage rights except the vote for parliamentary members. **It is cruelly unfair to subject American women to a longer, harder, more difficult method than those of other lands.** Practically the same method is provided by our Federal Constitution. To deny its benefits to the women of this country is to put upon them a penalty for being Americans.

(2) Men of this country have been enfranchised by various extensions of the voting privilege, but in no single instance were they compelled to appeal to an electorate containing groups of unnaturalized foreigners, Indians, Negroes and large numbers of illiterates, no'er-do-wells, drunks and even white slavers. The Jews, denied the vote in all colonies, and the Catholics, denied the vote in most colonies, received their franchise through the revolutionary constitutions, which removed all religious qualifications for the vote in a self-respecting manner to all. The property qualifications for the vote, which were established in every colony and continued in the early State constitutions, were usually removed by a referendum, but the question went to an electorate limited to property-holders only. The largest number of voters to which such an amendment was referred was that of New York. Had every man qualified to vote done so, the electorate would not have exceeded 200,000, and probably not more than 150,000. The next extensions of the vote to men were made by Congress, which gave the vote to certain tribes of Indians, and by amendment to the Federal Constitution, which gave the vote to the Negro. At least three-fourths of the present voters secured their vote through naturalization of themselves or their forefathers. Congress determines conditions of citizenship and State constitutions fix qualifications of voters. In no instance has the foreign immigrant been forced to plead with a vast electorate for his vote. To deny American women as easy a process of securing their vote as has been granted to men is a discrimination so flagrant and intolerable that no fair-minded man should be a party to it.

(3) The constitutions of many States have provided for amendment by such difficult processes that they either have never been amended or have not been amended when the subject is in the least controversial. A present case illustrates. Newspapers in Kentucky which have opposed woman suffrage and still do have started a campaign to submit woman suffrage and prohibition amendments in order to defeat them and remove them from politics for five years, as the same questions cannot be again submitted for that length of time. Until new constitutions are adopted, there are States where women can never be enfranchised, no matter what the sentiment. Woman suffrage has been caught in the coils of constitutional technicalities. Not to be willing to release it and give it a fair chance before the country is un-American.

(4) The election laws of all States make inadequate provision for safeguarding the vote on constitutional amendments. When both dominant parties desire to stand sponsor for such a vote an amendment is safeguarded; but when both leave the friends of the amendment to look after its interest, as they usually do, a woman suffrage amendment is unfairly handicapped at the outset. Women in most States are not legally qualified to be watchers nor to serve as election officials. Nor do they possess the voter's influence to secure

(Continued on page 8.)

WOMAN TO SERVE ON COMMISSION

President Wilson Appoints Mrs. Frances Axtell to Federal Compensation Commission—Has Fine Record

Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., is one of three appointees to serve on the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, created by Congress. Mrs. Axtell has been appointed by President Wilson to serve four years.

Mrs. Axtell was one of the first two women in Washington to be elected to the State Legislature. William S. McNutt interviewed the new legislator at the home of Mrs. Ella Higginson. He wrote in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

"She is a remarkably wholesome-looking woman with a firm chin, large light brown eyes set wide apart, and Titian hair. It is a little softened by gray now.

"'There isn't very much to tell,' she said. 'We got to thinking it over and decided that the women ought to be represented in the Legislature, so we went down and filed for the primaries and—they elected me.'

"'You made some sort of a campaign, didn't you?'

"'I did not,' she said indignantly, 'I wouldn't ask any one to vote for me. Mrs. Higginson did all the campaigning for me. I just sat around and watched her work.'

"When asked as to her motive in entering the political arena Mrs. Axtell became serious:

"'Now that we have suffrage, we are going to use it. I don't contend that women can manage affairs better than men. It is altogether probable that a Legislature made up entirely of men would give better service than one composed entirely of women, but neither would be ideal. Women look at life from a different angle than men, and both viewpoints should be represented. Most men are in politics because they want to do something or somebody, whereas women are in it because they want to get something done. Then, too, women are not bound by party fealty; they vote for what they think is right, and for the people they think will do what is right, regardless of party.

"'One good thing about the woman's vote is that the politicians can never tell how it is going to go. They can't line the women up as they do the men.'

"Mrs. Axtell has a keen sense of humor. She makes no attempt to cross bridges until she reaches them; she is a cool, shrewd, courageous fighter and strategist—and she can laugh.

"It is my belief that the women won because people believed that they would not be wasting valuable time in politics were it not for the hope of doing some good.

"Take Mrs. Axtell, for example; she must be away from a comfortable home during the most disagreeable part of the year; her salary will not nearly pay her expenses; since her election there has not been an hour a day when she has not been sought by some one desiring some special legislation. Her ready interest and response proves that the people knew what they were about when they voted for her. Not only the women of Bellingham but the women of the whole State are behind her, and are depending on her to work for legislation they desire. The recent campaign was unusually interesting for a number of reasons, and the women have learned more from it than they could have in a dozen ordinary campaigns. By standing together to put good people into office regardless of party, they have won a splendid victory. Others will come; for it is only the disgruntled chronic politician who will be heard growling about the woman vote."

Later Mrs. Axtell addressed a gathering of club women at Vernon, and urged upon them the importance of keeping in touch with the live issues of the day so as to vote understandingly. Mrs. Axtell said:

"Just as the best time to practice religion is between Sundays, so the best time to work for political policies is between elections. Any woman who can run a home, a typewriter, a bridge luncheon, a boarding house, a class room or a hundred other things, can certainly do her own voting and thinking upon questions of public welfare, and she often has more time and opportunity than her husband or brother."

During her term in the Legislature, Mrs. Axtell was so successful in carrying bills for the better protection of women and children that upon her return home the women of all parties and all churches joined in a great reception in her honor.

Now she is to hold an important national office.

MISS RANKIN TELLS OF AMENDMENT

Congresswoman from Montana Traces Congressional Action on Suffrage Since 1878, and Predicts Favorable Sentiment on Federal Amendment Soon

"Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution—namely:

"'ARTICLE—

"'Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied nor abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.'"

This is the text of the national amendment for woman suffrage, the adoption of which the women of America have been urging upon the Congress of the United States for almost half a century, and the success of which they confidently anticipate within the present decade, writes Jeannette Rankin. The crystallized sentiment and persistent effort back of the amendment have grown to amazing proportions, due to a recognition on the part of the women that federal action on the matter of suffrage is the logical, dignified way in which women may gain the franchise, and that the adoption of this resolution by Congress will lessen immeasurably the amount of time and energy and money necessary for the campaigns for suffrage throughout the country.

The advantage of the national suffrage amendment lies in the fact that it limits the task of the suffragists to securing a majority vote in the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States of the Union, instead of having to carry on a separate campaign for a referendum vote in every State. It means that campaigning may be concentrated upon a few hundred legislators in three-fourths of the States instead of upon several hundred thousand voters in each State.

The federal amendment, which provides for this great conservation of funds and energy, was first introduced in Congress in 1878 by Senator A. A. Sargent of California. Prior to this the women had stormed Congress with multitudes of petitions; and, beginning with 1870, although no suffrage resolution was before Congress, congressional committees had granted the women a public hearing on suffrage every winter. When the amendment was introduced in the Senate, however, a hearing which consumed a large part of two days was held, and the men and women who flocked to the large Senate reception room overflowed into the crowded corridors. There was a tremendous demonstration. The matter was taken to the House, and more hearings were held in the House committee. When the Senate committee reported, however, it was with an adverse majority, and the House committee failed to report at all.

In the 28 years that have intervened since the first introduction of this resolution the amendment has been presented to every Congress and hearings have been granted by committees each session. These committees have reported favorable majorities in some instances and unfavorable majorities in others. At times it has been reported without recommendation. On Jan. 25, 1887, however, it was brought before the Senate for a vote, which resulted in 16 yeas and 34 nays.

By the time the amendment was brought to a vote again in the Senate on March 19, 1914, there were 18 members of the Senate who represented a constituency of several million women. It was not surprising, therefore, that the vote stood 35 yeas and 34 nays, lacking only 11 of a two-thirds majority.

Only once has the amendment been voted upon in the House, after a stubborn refusal on the part of the judiciary committee to report upon the measure. The vote was finally taken on Jan. 12, 1915, with yeas 174 and nays 204. Again in the 64th Congress the resolution was introduced in both the Senate and the House. In the Senate it is still on the calendar awaiting action, and in the House it has lately been reported out of the judiciary committee without recommendation.

Federal action is the logical, simple method of recognizing nationally a factor which must have national significance in government. And the time is seen coming when the demands of women for political justice will be met fairly and squarely by the Congress of the United States and by the constituency of that Congress throughout the nation.

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"Every reform was once a private opinion."—R. W. Emerson.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary L. McLendon was unanimously elected president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association at its twenty-sixth annual convention in December. Prominent legislators declared for suffrage at the banquet, and Dr. John C. Smith promised to introduce a bill. Other officers elected were:

Honorary vice-president, Miss Madeline Wiley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Emma T. Martin and Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson; general counsel, Leonard J. Grossman; recording secretary, Miss Katherine Koch; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall; treasurer, Mrs. Alice Daniels; auditor, Mrs. William H. Felton.

WOMEN ENABLE ENGLAND TO GO ON WITH WAR

Marvellous Adaptablity to all Kinds of Work is Saving Great Britain, Authority Declares—More Can be Called On

"Great Britain could not win the war without its women. If they were to be taken out of the spheres of national industry into which they have gone since the war started, Great Britain would crumple up."

This is the statement given by Cecil Harmsworth, head of the Women's War Employment Commission, to a correspondent of the New York Times.

"We have just a trifle over 1,000,000 women doing men's work at home," said Mr. Harmsworth. "We might easily have three times that number or four times if we took all who are eager to do their bit. Up to now we have not needed any more than the million who are at work. They are in every conceivable kind of work, from the girls who run lifts or work in butchers' shops to those making shells in the munition factories. We have them in banks, as bus conductors, in clerical work, in governmental offices and in agricultural work. We have them everywhere. And it may be put on record that Great Britain's women have with amazing rapidity adapted themselves to the work of men, whether in heavy drudgery or in the gentler pursuits where finesse is an indispensable requisite.

"Great Britain may thank its legions of loyal women that the day has long since passed when the nation had to think of giving up the war through a lack of power to carry on its work at home, its work of making munitions to fight with, as well as developing its food resources and keeping factories going; in short, keeping the nation supplied with power to exist while waging a gigantic war."

These women will deserve to be consulted in the post-war reconstruction days, and the best way in which they can express their opinion is by means of the ballot.

WOMEN PROTEST ON NATIONALITY

French, Swedish and Swiss Suffrage Organizations Want Wife to Be Allowed to Keep Nationality

The United States is not the only country where women are feeling the indignity of losing their nationality on marriage.

Within the last six months resolutions have been passed by the French National Union for Woman Suffrage, which urged that foreign women marrying Frenchmen should have the right to keep their nationality; by the Swedish National Association for Woman Suffrage, which asked that a woman who marries an alien shall retain her nationality as long as she resides in the country of her birth; by the Swiss National Suffrage Association, which urged that a married woman should have the right to be naturalized on her own account and recommended a study of the question by the International Suffrage Alliance; by the Dutch National Council of Women, which protested against the laws of nationality as they affect married women and urged the National Councils in the International Council of Women to investigate the question; and by the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union, which urged that married women should not be deprived of their nationality against their will, and recommended the women of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to seek to amend the nationality bills which the governments of these Dominions have agreed to introduce into their respective parliaments.

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RESOLUTIONS ASK WILSON'S SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENT

California, New York, and Washington Petitions Presented to President in White House—Memorial to Mrs. Boissevain

Three sets of resolutions, adopted at memorial services for Inez Milholland Boissevain, were presented to President Wilson in the White House on Jan. 9 by members of the Congressional Union. The resolutions urged the passage of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of San Francisco, brought the resolutions adopted at the California memorial meeting. Mrs. John W. Brannan and Mrs. Clarence Smith, the New York resolutions, and Miss Maud Younger those from Washington.

Speaking before the delegation, President Wilson said he could not change his attitude toward a nation-wide universal suffrage, unless the Democratic party changed its position, as he was the head of the party.

The President objected to the petitions because they characterized the late Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain as a martyr, who had given up her life for the cause of suffrage, and at the same time put upon the President the responsibility for the success or failure of the proposed amendment at the present session of Congress.

Addressing the committee of women, President Wilson said:

"I had not been appraised that you were coming here to make any appeal to me. I had been told that you were coming to present memorial resolutions with regard to the very remarkable woman whom your cause has lost. I, therefore, am not prepared to say anything further than I have said on previous occasions of this sort.

"I do not need to tell you by what circumscriptions I am bound as the leader of a party. As the leader of a party my commands come from the party and not from private personal conviction. My personal action as a citizen, of course, comes from no source, but my convictions, and therefore, my position has been so frequently defined, and I hope so candidly defined that it is impossible for me until the others of my party are changed, to do anything other than I am doing as a party leader, that I think nothing more is necessary to be said.

"In this country, as in every self governing country, it is only through the instrumentality of parties that things can be accomplished. They are not accomplished by the individual voice, but by concerted action, and that action must come only so fast as you can concert it in the interests of a cause in which I personally believe."

IMPORTANT DATES IN SUFFRAGE

Jan. 8—A constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage favorably reported in the Senate by Committee on Woman Suffrage by vote of 7 to 1.

Jan. 27—Legislature of Manitoba passed bill granting women full Federal and provincial suffrage.

Feb. 14—Legislature of Saskatchewan passed bill giving full provincial suffrage.

March 2—Legislature of Alberta passed bill granting women full provincial suffrage.

April 10—New York Senate votes to submit suffrage referendum by 33 to 10 majority. The House had already taken similar action.

June 5—Iowa rejects a woman suffrage amendment by a small majority.

June 11—National Republican Platform Committee at Chicago inserts woman suffrage plank by 35 to 11 vote.

June 16—National Democratic Convention at St. Louis inserts woman suffrage plank by vote of 888 to 181½. All parties now stand for suffrage for first time in history.

Aug. 1—Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential candidate, endorses Federal suffrage amendment.

Sept. 6-10—Special Convention National American Woman Suffrage Association at Atlantic City. President Wilson declares he is fighting on suffrage side.

Sept. 14—Voters of British Columbia pass referendum granting full Federal and provincial suffrage to women.

October—Suffrage granted to women in Yucatan, Mexico, on recommendation of Governor-general.

Nov. 7—Miss Jeannette Rankin elected Congresswoman at Large in Montana, being the first woman ever elected to Congress. South Dakota and West Virginia defeat suffrage referendum.

Nov. 17—Lower Chamber of Dutch Parliament makes women eligible to the States-General and removes suffrage disqualification.

Dec. 14—House Committee on Judiciary reports without comment Federal suffrage amendment.

MONTANA BOOMING, SAYS GOV. STEWART

Standard of Citizenship Has Reached a High Plane—People Are Coming to State to Prosper

As a refutation to those who thought Montana would surely crumble and decay when equal suffrage was adopted, a passage in Governor Stewart's biennial message to the Legislature of that State is significant. He said in part:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Fifteenth Assembly:

"Within the period that has elapsed since the Fourteenth Assembly convened, our State has made remarkable strides in the process of her development. Today Montana is bigger and better in her every element than ever before. Her resources have developed and increased in value, her institutions have grown in importance and effectiveness; her citizens have multiplied and the standard of citizenship has attained such a degree of excellence as to find favor in the esteem of all those who respect civic virtue and cherish high ideals of morality.

"The recent years have brought many people to our State, and good crops, high prices and general business conditions have contributed to the individual prosperity of our populace."

CONGRESS BEFORE STATE REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 7.)

a vote ask a "square deal" by National the appointment of officials who will take a watchful supervision over an honest vote and an honest count. To be sure, such officials are supposed to defend honesty and accuracy in elections, but that they do not do so was pitifully evidenced in Iowa and West Virginia, and it has been in many another suffrage campaign. Since election laws do not protect suffrage referenda, suffragists demand the right prescribed by our national constitution to appeal their case from male voters to the higher court of Congress and the Legislatures.

(5) Woman suffrage is regarded by every other country as a national question. With eleven States in our own country, with half the territory of the civilized world already won, with the statement of the press still unchallenged that women voters decided a presidential election, any policy which shunts responsibility and fails to recognize the importance of this question is pusillanimous and cowardly. One has said: "Statesmen lead and the people follow, politicians follow but never lead." Such statesmen are never afraid to tell what they think and where they stand. They do not hesitate to espouse or oppose public questions. Such politicians will naturally prefer to hide behind the arras of a secret ballot in a referendum which relieves them of responsibility, but the women of the land who are self-respecting enough to want a vote ask a "square deal" by national action.

—Carrie Chapman Catt.

LONDON WOMEN ACT AS POLICE

City Government Finds Children Need Motherly Care on Streets—Women Enjoy the Service

The city government of London has found it necessary to recruit women to serve on the police force in order to protect the lives and interests of the thousands of children of the metropolitan district.

A recent article issued by the British Official Press Bureau describes the duties of the policewomen:

"The London policewoman, a war-time innovation, has become a sort of mother in the mean streets where unkempt and uncared for youngsters spend much of their time. Her duty is to look after their welfare and behavior day after day, in wet weather and in fine.

"'Don't you get tired of the work?' I asked the children's Sergeant, who took me on her rounds the other day. She laughed at the idea. She had spent the morning in court, but at twelve she led me to a school in one of the most crowded parts of London. Out of the school doors poured hundreds of boys and girls. They were dirty and ragged, but they shouted and danced and ran into the middle of the road—unless they caught the policewoman's eye; then they became models of deportment.

"It is quite evident that in the family circles in that neighborhood a mention of the policewoman is a thing to conjure with. Yet she is such a pleasant, cheerful, kind 'bogey-woman' that the smallest tot places his hand in hers and smiles up at her as she leads him safely across the road.

"When the children are safely out of school the children's Sergeant patrols the neighborhood streets, crowded with women gossiping and children playing games or eating bits of bread on the steps of the little houses, each of which shelters several families. She stops fights, checks boys who wish to turn handsprings in front of carts, picks up the small girls who fall down, speaks a kindly word to the weeping child who has a grief she cannot express, but which is poignant, and keeps an eagle eye unhooded for the would-be truant."

LABOR SHORTAGE IN AUSTRALIA AIDED BY WOMEN

Substitute for Men in Scores of Occupations—Prove Themselves Capable Farmers—Wear Men's Attire When Working in Fields.

Owing to the war, Australian women are entering fields of labor formerly open chiefly to men.

Girls are being substituted for enlisted men as junior clerks in banks, government offices and other business concerns. Girl typists and bookkeepers are taking the places of men in business where they formerly were barred, writes Adele Howland in the New York Call.

Women Are Police

They are being employed to run elevators, and Australians are now quite accustomed to seeing "female lift attendants." Women police are also being added to the police force.

Hand Spinning Renewed

Owing to the shortage of knitting wool, women have been compelled to take up hand spinning, sometimes carding, cleaning and even scouring the wool themselves.

In all these occupations the women's employers say that they compare favorably with men. In patience, politeness, willingness and neatness they are even superior.

Their one drawback, from the employer's point of view, is that they will never settle down to a job for life, but seem to be constantly looking forward to the time when they will get married. (The ballot does not seem to have changed their nature).

Women on Government Farm

The biggest industry opened to women on account of present conditions is farming. Anticipating the return of many wounded soldiers who will have to be placed on the land, the department of labor and industry of the New South Wales government has succeeded in securing the right to place women on the government farm formerly used to help male immigrants from England.

This 3,000-acre farm at Pitt Town, near Sydney, has been adapted to the use of women. A new dormitory has been built, supplying a neat room for each student, with baths, showers, rest rooms and a library. As a beginning, 50 women students will be admitted to the farm at a small cost for training in farm work.

The women will actually farm. They will feed and milk cows, make butter and cheese, feed and care for pigs, attend the poultry, plant, water and cultivate the vegetable garden and work in the orchards.

They have already plowed a big field and planted it with potatoes. The girls also work in the wheat, barley and alfalfa fields. Following the reaper, under the supervision of experienced farm hands, they are taught to stack grain and hay properly.

Other Australian girls have engaged privately in orcharding. Great success with fruit and bees has been attained by several in districts near Sydney.

So far, the girls who have been engaged in pursuits in which men's clothing would seem to be an advantage wear only female attire. Stout boots, short skirts of strong material, topped with a loose smock falling almost to the knees, or an easy-fitting blouse, constitute their apparel.

Are Allowed to Wear Men's Clothing

Recently a bill was submitted in the New South Wales Parliament providing that women might wear men's attire when engaged in work which required it. The bill was withdrawn, however, as it was found that no law existed in the State which would prevent a woman from wearing such attire if she so desired.

PUBLIC MEN DO READ "JOURNAL"

Ohio Organizer Found Several Congressmen in Washington Well Posted on Equal Rights

Elizabeth J. Hauser, a prominent Ohio suffragist, is authority for the statement that Congressmen and candidates for State offices do read the suffrage publications of the country.

She says in a recent issue of the Ohio Bulletin: "In Washington, last spring, I was surprised to find some Congressmen with apparently little to do. These read carefully their home papers and several mentioned items they had seen in the Woman's Journal. Some of the very busy ones too seemed possessed of a surprising amount of information on suffrage, information they could have obtained in only two ways, by conversation with suffragists and by reading suffrage newspapers.

"A reading clerk in the 64th Congress, once a resident of Ohio, read in the Woman's Journal of Miss Goddard's appointment as organization chairman of the 17th Congressional District, and wrote to her to ask if he could be of any service."

"If the wants, the passions, the vices are allowed a full vote, through the hands of a half-brutal, intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full voice as an offset, through the purest of people."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HELP SUFFRAGE NEWS

"Six Victorious Years of Woman's Suffrage in America" was the title of a stereopticon talk lately given before the Massachusetts W. S. A. by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, who took for her motto the words of our National President, "The woman's hour has struck." It proved a novel and delightful entertainment, and aroused so much interest that we have asked Mrs. Bagley to furnish an outline of it, for the use of suffragists elsewhere, with such modifications as may seem desirable in each case.

Views of the magnificent scenery of the States and provinces where women vote were interspersed with information about their population, resources, etc. Most of the picture slides can be had from the regular dealers.

To exhibit these 42 slides takes from 35 to 45 minutes.

Slide 1. Map of North America showing the conquests by the Suffrage Army of British Columbia and Yucatan.

Slide 2. Flower Market in Spanish Mexico.

Slide 3. Mexican girl in native dress. "We do not begrudge this pretty girl the vote. But why should we have the ballot denied women in Massachusetts?"

Slide 4. Mt. Tacoma, State of Washington. "Where in 1910 things began rapidly to come our way."

Slide 5. Chart showing results for 1910, increase of women voters 200,000, increase in square miles 70,000.

Slide 6. The Capitol, Washington, D. C. "Here the National Convention was held in 1910, and President Taft made a speech to the Convention, saying in substance: 'You would hardly expect to put the ballot into the hands of Hottentots or savages in the jungle.'"

Slide 7. President Wilson. "As the guest of the Atlantic City Convention for Woman Suffrage in 1916 he made a speech prophesying a speedy victory for the suffrage cause."

Slide 8. The White House. "Whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, if you are a suffragist you like to know that the man of the White House is one of your allies."

Slide 9. The City of San Francisco. "1911 gave us the great State of California."

Slide 10. Market street, San Francisco. "In a building on this street the district chairman planned in detail the campaign in wards, precincts and streets."

Slide 11. The Home of a Ranch Campaigner who helped to win suffrage for California.

Slide 12. An avenue of palms in San Diego, the nearest city to the home of this suffrage campaigner.

Slide 13. An orange grove of 10,000 acres, illustrating how the great distances made the sending of literature through the mails an important factor in the campaign.

Slide 14. Chart showing the women voters added to the voting population in 1911 plus the gain of 1910. Also figures showing that the Suffrage Flag was raised over an additional area of 158,297 square miles.

Slide 15. A view of Portland, Oregon.

Slide 16. The Grand Canyon of Arizona. "The perseverance of the women of Arizona is a lesson to Massachusetts."

Slide 17. Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon Arizona.

Slide 18. Chart showing the gains made in 1912 which gave us suffrage in Oregon and Arizona.

Slide 19. Sitka, Alaska. Alaska and Illinois are the two points upon which we focus in 1913.

Slide 20. Chilkoot Pass, Alaska.

Slide 21. Log Cabin in Alaska. "One of the trains beyond Mile 44 of the new railroad which the government is building had its wheel frozen to the track. There are homes like the one shown, made comfortable by women's hands."

Slide 22. Masonic Temple, Chicago. The city of skyscraper fame.

Slide 23. A view of Chicago, where women are now taking a practical part in city housekeeping.

Slide 24. A meeting of working women in Massachusetts who tried to get needed legislation in 1916 and failed.

Slide 25. Chart showing conundrum to be asked the legislators of 1917. "Do men represent women? Number of bills for women and children presented, 28. Number of bills that failed to pass the Legislature, 28. What is the answer?"

Slide 26. Bad conditions of a tenement street. "If women had anything to say about it they would change all that, and now that they have the vote, they are changing it."

Slide 29. Chart showing gains in women voters and in square miles of territory in 1913, Illinois and Alaska.

Slide 30. 1914. Portrait of Miss Rankin.

We have so many Congressmen
Whose ways are dark and shady,
How joyfully we welcome, then,
The Coming Congress Lady!

Slide 31. Chart showing the gains of 1914 in Nevada and Montana.

Slide 32. Parliament buildings of Victoria, Canada.

Slide 33. Vancouver. "Within the last nine months a new Canada has come into existence, with a total area of over 1,000,000 square miles over which the Suffrage Flag waves."

Slide 34. Lake Louise, Alberta.

Slide 35. Climbing the loop of the Canadian Rockies.

Slide 36. The Hermit Range in the Canadian Rockies.

Slide 37. Mount Dawson in British Columbia.

Slide 38. Chart showing gains in the Canadian Northwest, Alaska and Yucatan.

Slide 39. Chart. $818,000 was pledged in forty minutes on the floor of the National Suffrage Convention in September, 1916, to be used during the current year. MONEY TALKS.

Slide 40. The Boardwalk, Atlantic City. Here in September, 1916, was held the greatest convention in the history of woman suffrage.

Slide 41. Four great suffrage leaders, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, Carrie Chapman Catt. (This group can and should be largely extended).

Slide 42. Chart. "The Woman's Hour Has Struck," the slogan of our National President. In the past six years woman suffrage has gained 2,267,635 women voters, plus the women who vote in Alaska, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Yucatan. The Suffrage Flag has been raised over an area of 2,558,893 square miles.

CIVIL SERVICE DOES NOT SELECT BEST APPLICANTS

Cook County Commissioner Might Have Improved the Service by Putting More Women in Important Places

Protests of the National American Woman Suffrage Association against the discriminations of the Federal Government again women applicants in filling civil service positions appear all the more necessary in the light of recent records of Cook County, Illinois. The weakness of civil service in that community has been charged to the personnel of the commission in power, which has been appointed by politicians. "The merit rule has depended on the type of commissioners," says the Chicago Herald.

The best record of a civil service commissioner was made when Miss Anna Nicholes held the position, states the Herald. Contrast this with the fact that of 120 applicants and 22 transfers to clerical positions in the War Department since Sept. 8, 1916, only one woman was included. Moreover, women have not been admitted to the monthly examinations for stenographers and typewriters which have been held in 400 cities of the United States.

"The obvious remedy is to take the commissioners out of politics," says the Herald. "Choose them by the same method of fitness which they later apply to other applicants for public office."

Regardless of the discriminations against women, civil service should be taken out of politics; but why not give the women a chance by putting them in politics?

Motor Law

What Every Automobile Owner Should Know

The statutes of all the States, traffic regulations of many cities and the principles of the motor vehicle law presented in a comprehensive manner by Frank S. Shankland of the Des Moines Bar, for use by automobile owners, dealers and garage men. Paper cover, $1.00; cloth bound, $2.00. Send bill, postal money order or bank draft to Home Publishing Company, 811 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, and book will be sent prepaid. If not satisfactory return in five days and money will be refunded. Agents wanted.

THE OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

(Corner Washington and Milk Sts.)
FIVE SUNDAY AFTERNOONS AT 3.15
GEORGE W. COLEMAN Presiding

JAN. 14—DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS OF CHICAGO
"CHRISTIANITY AND INTERNATIONALISM"

JAN. 28—PROF. HARRY F. WARD OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY
"MOBILIZING AGAINST WAR"

FEB. 11—DR. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS OF NEW YORK
"PUBLIC MORALS"

FEB. 25—FATHER JOHN A. RYAN, D.D.
"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND RADICAL SOCIAL REFORMS"

MAR. 11—PROF. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.
"THE APPEAL OF SOCIALISM TO A CHRISTIAN MIND"

Concert Before the Lecture. Questions Afterwards
FREE

News From the States

LUNN FAVORS HUMANE LAWS

Former Socialist, Now a Progressive, Raps Niggardly Appropriations for Child Welfare

"This country is going to go on record as considering the child as valuable as the pig, if I can put through bills to that effect," said Congressman-elect George R. Lunn of Schnectady, N. Y., speaking on "The Progress of Democracy" at Ford Hall, Boston, last Sunday afternoon.

"Democracy hasn't been working very long," he said. "The time will surely come when we shall legislate with the human, not the property rights, in mind.

"The government agencies for caring for pigs beat those for caring for children 60 to 1. What can be hoped from a nation that does not give first thought to its most valuable asset—its youth?"

It is in order to secure greater attention to human rights that women are everywhere waking to the necessity of the use of the ballot.

VIRGINIA LEAGUES HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS

Richmond League Nominates Officers For One Year—Portsmouth League Organizes on Political Lines

The annual meeting of the Richmond League was held on Jan. 4, at State Headquarters.

Reports were made by Miss Ida M. Thompson, headquarters secretary; Mrs. Grace H. Smithdeal, treasurer; Mrs. F. L. Jobson, ward chairman and auditor; Mrs. W. P. Adkins, chairman for subscriptions to The Woman's Journal; Miss Adele Clark, legislative chairman for Richmond, and Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles, executive and press secretary. A primary was held for the nomination of officers and members of the executive board for the ensuing year. The election will take place at the next regular meeting. Announcement was made of the Suffrage School to be conducted by the National Association in Richmond from Jan. 29 to Feb. 2, inclusive, with the following instructors: Mrs. Justina Leavitt Wilson, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam and Miss Anne Doughty. Those present enrolled as students.

At the December meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Portsmouth, the first step was taken toward organizing the League along political lines, chairmen being appointed for the various wards of the city. A committee was also appointed to revise the constitution of the Portsmouth League to conform with the new constitution of the State League.

The League is arranging for a subscription card party this month, for the purpose of raising the money pledged to the State treasury. Plans are being made by the League to study the Suffrage School lessons at its regular monthly meetings, as well as in its ward organizations. Many new members have enrolled since the State convention in Norfolk in November.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION PLANS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Suffragists Will Discuss Legislative Program for State and Hear Legislators of Three Parties—Will Elect Officers

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association will open in Madison on the evening of Jan. 16, with an informal reception and entertainment for delegates and guests at Lathrop Hall. Hostesses will be the College Equal Suffrage League, the Dane County Equal Suffrage League, and the Madison Business Woman's League. Wednesday morning will be devoted to reports of officers and committees and to reports and questions from affiliated organizations. The address of welcome on Wednesday afternoon will be made by the Mayor of Madison, with response by the First Vice-President of the Association, Mrs. Victor L. Berger. The President's address, a discussion of the policy of the National and State Suffrage Associations, and the budget for 1917 will fill the session. A public meeting Wednesday evening will be held in the Assembly Chamber. The legislative program in Wisconsin, a review of federal work and brief talks by Mrs. L. D. Harvey, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Amy Bronsky, Miss Amy Comstock, Miss Josephine Casey, and Miss Mary B. Messer fill the morning program Thursday. The election of officers also takes place. Thursday afternoon there will be addresses by a Republican legislator, a Democratic legislator, and a Socialist legislator. Mrs. Maud McCreery will talk on campaign methods.

SUFFRAGE BILL ON BOTH CALENDARS

State Suffrage Party Witnesses Introduction of Whiting-Brereton Bill in New York

A favorable augury for the future of the woman suffrage measure in New York is the fact that it is Joint Resolution No. 1 in the Senate and No. 2 in the Assembly. It was sponsored by Senator George H. Whitney, of Saratoga, and Assemblyman Brereton, of Warren, who introduced it last year.

A delegation of women from the State Woman Suffrage Party, headed by Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, State chairman, witnessed its introduction, and Mrs. Whitehouse is sure that the Legislature will send the measure to the voters next fall.

"Coming to Albany this year," she said, "we feel that we are going to work with friends. The change of attitude toward suffrage among the legislators is very marked.

"Last year, at the opening of the session, the general sentiment toward suffrage was at best indifferent. Now we know it is friendly. The change here reflects merely the general change of sentiment throughout the State. It is really remarkable what a difference there is. We find it everywhere.

"I think the endorsement of suffrage by both parties last summer and the personal support given to it by the candidates for President helped enormously. The interest felt in the way the Western women voted also helped and made people think of it. And that's all that is necessary. I feel confident that our measure is going through the Legislature quickly and without opposition. We shall then start our campaign of education to carry the amendment at the polls."

WEST VIRGINIA WOMEN MUST HELP GOVERNMENT

Included in the list of people who come under the prescription of the Federal income tax law in West Virginia are the names of 91 unmarried women and thirteen married women making separate tax returns from those of their husbands.

These women are obliged to help run the government by paying their taxes, but on Nov. 7 were denied the right of saying how the government should be managed.

PENNSYLVANIA SECTION CHOOSES NEW OFFICERS

Somerset, Pa.—At the county convention of the Woman Suffrage Party, held here recently, the following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. Alice F. Kiernan, of Somerset; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. T. C. Beggs, of Confluence; Mrs. William Watson, of Addison; Mrs. W. H. Fries, of Windber; Mrs. Angus W. Louther, of Jenners; Mrs. Margaret Dively, of Berlin, and Mrs. H. H. Rinard, of Meyersdale; Secretary, Dr. Sylvia Wilson, of Somerset; Treasurer, Miss Mae Anawalt, of Stoystown.

SHIFT BLAME IN ENDLESS CHAIN

Public Works Department Took Woman's Spring—She Fails to Get it Back, Even From Commissioner

One balmy day in September, Mrs. Enright of Yonkers, N. Y., put her bed spring out on the grass for an airing. Along came the employees of the Public Works Department to remove the refuse, and seeing the gleaming bed spring they were seized with a fit of absent-mindedness and flung it into their cart with the garbage.

When Mrs. Enright missed her property she went to the stables of the Department to find the men. Here she was referred to the foreman, to the clerk, to the commissioner. The Yonkers News seems sure that "the claim will continue its travels." It will be referred to the council by the committee; to the corporation council; to the board of estimate and apportionment; to the comptroller, and finally to the city treasurer.

Although Mrs. Enright's place is in the home, she draws the line at sleeping on the floor. When her spring gets tangled up with political red tape, she feels that woman's indirect influence isn't worth one spiral spring in helping her get it out again.

SPEAKER OF HOUSE TALKS TO TENNESSEE WOMEN

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, meeting in Nashville, Jan. 5 and 6, listened to an unusually interesting program of speakers. Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, and Miss Elsie Hill of Washington, D. C., addressed the meeting on Friday, in addition to Clyde Shropshire, Speaker of the House of Representatives, George Berry, and Dixon Merritt, editor of the Tennessean and American.

The Saturday meeting was taken up with reports of committees and election of officers.

SENATOR OLIVER FOR SUFFRAGE ON LIQUOR ISSUE

Pennsylvania Suffragist Has Letter Saying, "Question Comes Directly Home to Women"—Senator Penrose Grows More Friendly to Cause

Although U. S. Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania, is not yet ready to express a conclusive opinion on woman suffrage, suffragists of the State have congratulated him upon "progress," the Senator having taken a stand in favor of letting women vote on prohibition in the District of Columbia.

Congratulated upon this stand, Senator Oliver, writing to Mrs. J. O. Miller, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"I am glad to know that my action on the question of permitting women to vote on prohibition in the District of Columbia meets with your approval; but in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding I wish to say that the stand I have taken in this particular instance does not necessarily reflect my views on the general question of woman suffrage. The liquor question is one that comes directly home to women. For that reason I favor allowing them to vote on any referendum on that subject. On the general question of woman suffrage I say frankly, as I have said to you before, that I have not made up my mind."

The Pennsylvania women are also elated and encouraged by the fact that Senator Boies Penrose also voted to let women have a voice upon prohibition in the District of Columbia.

Congressman Stephen G. Porter, always the friend of suffrage in Pennsylvania, is pledged to vote for the federal suffrage amendment, and unless contests change the November election results, suffragists will have two more friends in the new Congress, Congressmen-elect M. Clyde Kelly and Guy E. Campbell, both being pledged to vote for the federal amendment.

NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE PLEDGED TO AMENDMENT

Santa Fe, N. M.—Members of both parties in the Legislature are pledged by their party platforms to submit a constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage. It is considered reasonably certain that such an amendment will be submitted with the prohibition amendment. The chances for passage of either are considered remote, however, because the State constitution requires an amendment to receive a two-thirds majority in every county.

WOMEN ATTEND OHIO INAUGURAL

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association was represented in the inaugural ceremonies for Governor Cox by Miss Anna B. Johnson of Springfield and Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman of Columbus, vice-presidents of the association.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau of the national government, was the guest of the College Equal Suffrage League and the Social Workers of Columbus, at a recent reception at the State School for the Blind. More than 500 persons were present.

Mrs. Upton and Miss Hauser left Jan. 9, for Columbus, where they will begin work for the presidential suffrage bill which is to be presented early in the session.

BAR WOMEN FROM CHARITY BOARDS

Discrimination Against Louisiana Women Proves "Indirect Influence" Complete Failure

Eighteen amendments were submitted to the voters of Louisiana at the last election and all of them carried except one—the amendment making women eligible to serve on charity and school boards. In an article in a New Orleans paper, Miss Jean Gordon writes that the women of the entire State were punished because the Mothers' Co-operative Clubs and the school teachers had studied a certain bond issue to be voted on, and so discovered that every department of the city was well provided for, except the public schools. Anxious to register a protest against this discrimination, the women took the opportunity to test the advice given by most politicians and all antis: "Ladies, your influence is stronger than a vote. Good men will always be influenced by what the ladies want."

Yet all the influence put into meetings and the papers was wasted. The politicians sent out instructions to "give it to the ladies in the neck." The Louisiana press unanimously condemned this discrimination. The Times-Picayune called it outrageous to "deny the women the right to serve on school and charity boards when they do most of the school, nursing and charity work of the community."

Some Opinions Upon the Journal's New Form

The apparent pleasure of many readers of The Journal, with the changes in size and form has been most gratifying. The following extracts from a few of the letters which have been received during the week are being presented in the hope that more readers will send any criticisms or suggestions which may have occurred to them.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt:
New appearance splendid.

Mr. Henry Sterling the Massachusetts Homestead Commission:
Permit me to express my pleasure and satisfaction upon learning that The Woman's Journal is to broaden its field of appeal by increasing and extending its departments, and by adopting a popular form of make-up. May its stirring and effective appeals for equal suffrage reach an ever widening number of readers, and its influence in a righteous cause be ever increasing.

Hon. John J. Walsh, Member of the City Plan Commission of Boston:
I read the advertisement in the Herald, then bought a copy of The Woman's Journal in its new form and was certainly delighted with the changes and the appearance of the paper. I have long been interested in suffrage, as you know, but this is the first that I have become acquainted with The Woman's Journal, and I certainly feel disposed to congratulate you.

George W. Coleman, Leader Ford Hall and The Forum Movement:
The appearance of the paper in its new form was certainly very gratifying. You are going to make a success of it.

Miss Margaret Foley:
The appearance of the paper is splendid. It is a great improvement, and I am heartily in sympathy with the changes you have made.

Charles Fleischer, Leader, Sunday Commons:
I have just finished reading the first number issued under your auspices. It seems to me that the spirit and tone and the whole get up and set up of the paper spell confidence and promise success. Be sure that I shall deem it a privilege to promote that success.

MR. PERRY WALTON
The appearance of the paper in its new form is very attractive and effective. It looks like a success from the start and will certainly appeal to business men and advertisers. There can be no doubt but that it will be a profitable advertising medium at once for many concerns.

There can be no question about the good impression it will make in every part of the country. I certainly congratulate the Journal.

June Adkinson
With distinction and charm in its individual new dress, The Woman's Journal assumes the appearance of a modern and efficient newspaper,—in the long, close columns and narrow margins that make for economy of space and paper, in the clear new type, in the clean-cut heading, similar to the best New York dailies, in the suggestion of variety, dignity, and timeliness that shows in makeup and headline on every page. The new form is an adequate vehicle for stimulating and accurate news, for true discussion and argument, for prophetic vision, for wit and wisdom gleaned from the affairs of women the world over. The Woman's Journal becomes at once the embodiment and the fruition of the qualities of good Journalism which have characterized the paper for forty-seven years under the leadership of the Blackwell family. In this forward step to a place among professional newspapers The Woman's Journal keeps pace with the progress of woman suffrage from propaganda to actual fact. In the enlarged form and broader scope The Journal serves more than ever as a beacon-light, a staff and a goad for every working suffragist.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT PICKS HER DEPUTIES

Mae Trumper, Educational Head in Montana, Gets Capable Aids

Miss Mae Trumper, newly elected State superintendent of public instruction in Montana, has appointed L. R. Foote as deputy superintendent. Mr. Foote was formerly principal of the Beaverhead County High School, and was the first educator in the State to install an agricultural course in a high school. He has always been interested in vocational training.

Miss Lillian Blachly, a teacher at Willow Creek, is to be the stenographer in Miss Trumper's office, and Miss Leila Bryant has been reappointed clerk.

The prospects for the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum in Idaho are bright. The Idaho Direct Legislation League announces that two-thirds of the newly elected Legislature are pledged to the Initiative and Referendum amendment which the League has prepared for submission. Governor Alexander, who has been re-elected, is also in favor of it. The bill contains provisions giving the Legislature an opportunity to act on initiated measures before submitting them to the people, abolishes the veto power of the Governor over initiated measures approved by popular vote, requires a three-fourths vote of the Legislature to amend or repeal an adopted initiative act, and provides for an official campaign pamphlet, as in Oregon. The ballot is worth more to both men and women when they have the initiative and Referendum wherewith to make it more effective.

SENATOR PICKS WOMAN FOR HIGH POSITION

Miss Simpson Chosen as Clerk for Committee on Basis of Past Record—Will Keep Secrets

Miss Jessie L. Simpson becomes the third highest paid woman in the employ of the Federal government, following her appointment by Senator Stone as a clerk for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to succeed W. R. Hollister, who resigned several weeks ago to become Assistant Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Miss Simpson becomes at the same time Senator Stone's secretary. She was formerly assistant clerk.

Miss Simpson's new position is in many ways the most responsible of all Senate clerkships, as she will be in intimate touch with the work of the committee, which has more confidential and secret matters entrusted to its care than any other. In her hands will be treaties with foreign Governments pending before the Senate and much other information of a delicate nature.

Senator Stone brought her to Washington after she had shown unusual executive capacity in the Champ Clark headquarters in the pre-convention Presidential contest in 1912. It is said she will be the third highest paid woman in the Government's service, as her salary of $3,000 a year is exceeded only by that of Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, who receives $5,000, and by one other.

The Business Women's Franchise League of Indianapolis has voted to take up a definite course of study, and the members have made pledges toward the expense. The course was prepared for the club by Professor R. S. Trent, of the Indiana University extension division, and he will give the five lectures.

BAY STATE WOMEN CLAIM TO BE "PEOPLE"

Massachusetts Suffrage Association Starts Campaign to Gain Right to Vote on Convention Articles.

The Suffragists of Massachusetts have found that the bill providing for a constitutional convention, which was accepted by the voters at the election in November, stated that the articles decided upon by the delegates should be presented not to the voters of Massachusetts, but to the people.

The women are certain that they are people, and believe they are entitled to vote. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will conduct a campaign to find out whether women are people.

This week it will file a bill in the Legislature asking for an interpretation of the word "people," as used in the act which provided for a vote by the people on the new constitution.

Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the association, gave this statement to the press last Saturday:

"We believe that women should have the right to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the constitution under which they must live. Constitutional amendments vitally affecting the conditions under which women and children work and live will be offered to the people for their approval. We have particularly in mind the question as to whether the power of the General Court to pass laws for the protection of the health, safety and general welfare of the people shall be enlarged.

"What woman in Massachusetts does not feel interested in the question of abolishment of the death penalty? Child labor, the hours of labor for women, the minimum wage and the manufacture of goods at home are among the important measures which will demand the attention of the convention. Why should women not have the right to vote on those measures which directly concern them?"

GOVERNOR BEECKMAN ENDORSES FRANCHISE

The group of suffragists who attended the inaugural of Governor R. Livingstone Beeckman of Rhode Island, came away rejoicing, for he appealed to the Legislature in behalf of presidential suffrage for women.

"I cannot too strongly urge," he said, "that you bring this bill out of committee and allow a vote on it. Your constituents have a right to know how you vote on such matters."

News From the States

COX PROMISES ASSISTANCE TO OHIO WOMEN

New Governor Is an Advocate of Presidential Suffrage, and Offers Help—Cleveland Attorney Draws Up Bill to Go Before Legislature

Governor-elect James M. Cox of Ohio has promised the suffragists his support for a bill giving Ohio women presidential suffrage.

This announcement was made on Jan. 4 by Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, a member of the political committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Perkins says the suffragists have also been assured of large support in both House and Senate.

Gov. Cox, Mrs. Perkins said, probably will not touch on presidential suffrage in his message to the Legislature, but has promised to help in other ways.

The suffrage bill has been drawn. It is the work of Miss Florence Allan, a Cleveland attorney, and member of the association's political committee. It amends the present State law governing choice of presidential electors by providing that every woman born in the United States, or who is the wife or daughter of a citizen, or who is herself a naturalized citizen, over 21, and an Ohio resident for one year, shall be eligible to vote for presidential electors, or to be chosen a presidential elector.

OHIO PRESS ADVISES LEGISLATURE TO ACT

Influential Papers Believe Last Election Justified Women's Demand for Ballot

The poll of the Ohio legislators, which is being taken by the chairman of the Political Committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, shows so far that a decided majority are in favor of the presidential suffrage bill, while a number of counties are yet to be heard from.

Two splendid editorials in behalf of the presidential suffrage bill recently appeared in the Columbus Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal of Columbus. The Journal, after stating that western women were not guided by blind party prejudice and voted intelligently and in accordance with their best judgment, says:

"These facts should not be forgotten by the Ohio Legislature when the question of giving women the right of presidential suffrage in this State comes up this winter. The arguments against this step seem to have been pretty well knocked out by the experience of last November."

And the Dispatch, after commenting also that the women of the suffrage States have proved their quality as voters, says:

"Ohio women would do no less, if they had the opportunity.

"The Ohio Legislature which meets in January should make it a part of its unalterable program to extend the franchise to women as far as it has the power to do so. That much should be done this winter. The remainder can be done later."

These editorials come at a particularly opportune time, just at the beginning of the legislature.

INDIANA GRANGE ENDORSES EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Equality Between Men and Women Seen in Work of Grange

Mrs. A. H. Beardsley of Elkhart spoke at the recent convention of the Indiana State Grange on "Equal Suffrage as a Vital Issue." Mrs. Beardsley, who is president of the Woman's Franchise League of Elkhart, and vice-president of the State League, also introduced a suffrage resolution which was heartily endorsed by the convention.

"One feature," said Mrs. Beardsley, in speaking of the Grange, "stands out clearly and distinctly, so that he who runs may read. That is the perfect equality of men and women in the work of the Grange. This is rare in any institution today, and suggests to me the fact that the founders of the Grange were about fifty years ahead of their time. Since equality is a part of the fabrics of the Grange, it is reasonable to assume that you are interested in the question of equal suffrage."

Mr. Beardsley is one of the newly elected legislators who will support suffrage in the session of the General Assembly, which opened Jan. 4.

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, through its legislative committee, Dr. Amelia Keller, State president, as chairman, will endeavor to gain full suffrage for the women of the State through a new constitution or constitutional amendment.

The extension of woman suffrage was recommended by Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois in his inaugural address, Jan. 8.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT CHARGES FRAUD

Mrs. Catt Believes Bribing and Repeating Are Practised Without Punishment to Offenders

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, speaking before the National Popular Government League in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 5, expressed her belief that the suffrage cause had been "cheated of five States, and perhaps more, by wilful fraud, or fraud perpetrated within the law."

"In 25 States," said Mrs. Catt, "no provision has been made by the election law for any form of contest or recount on a referendum. Political corruptors may, in these States, bribe voters, colonize voters and repeat them to their hearts' content, and redress is practically impossible. A case might be brought to the courts and the guilty parties punished, but the election would stand."

Better corrupt practices laws were urged by U. S. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, president of the league, and author of a corrupt practices bill pending in the Senate.

SUFFRAGE TRAINING SCHOOL BEGINS THIS MONTH

Excellent Corps of Instructors to Have Charge of Department Work

A Suffrage Training School will be held by the Massachusetts W. S. A. Tuesdays and Wednesdays for four successive weeks, opening Jan. 30. An intensive course in each department of suffrage work will be given. Suffrage History and Argument will be taught by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley; Organization, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson; Political Work, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley and Miss Mary W. Dewson; Public Speaking, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson; Press, Mrs. Mary Ingraham Wren; Publicity, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley; Propaganda, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page; Literature, Mrs. Ruth Haskell; Parliamentary Practice, Miss Elsie Wulkop. At the close examinations will be conducted in each department and certificates given. Miss Aila Libbey will have charge of the school, which will be held at Headquarters, 585 Boylston street.

By invitation of the Springfield suffragists, cordially reinforced by the Mayor and the Board of Trade, the mid-winter convention of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held in Springfield, Jan. 23. The all-day business meeting, at which delegates from all quarters of Massachusetts will be present, will be followed by a public meeting in the evening. Through the hospitality of the Board of Trade, all meetings will be held in the mahogany room of the Board of Trade Building.

Do not forget the New Year's Party of the Boston E. S. A. for G. G., at 167 Tremont street, Jan. 10, at 4 P. M.

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, chairman of the Organization Committee, will have much sympathy in the bereavement that she has suffered by the sudden death of her husband.

INDIANA SENATOR WANTS CONVENTION

E. A. Norman Sees It as Quickest Method of Securing Suffrage

As the Indiana Legislature began its new session last week, Senator E. A. Norman, Democrat, announced his intention of championing the fight for a constitutional convention in his State.

He maintained that in this way limited suffrage and prohibition would be most easily accomplished.

Senator Norman added:

"I believe woman's place is in the home, and yet there are some offices for which she should be permitted to ballot.

"There is no doubt in my mind prohibition and suffrage are inevitable, and the party which lines up with these two issues will be the winning party."

Indiana is one of the States having a constitution so framed that it is impossible to amend it except by a constitutional convention. No amendment has ever been carried on any subject.

BUTTE COURTS MAKE DIVORCE DIFFICULT

Judges Agree to Ruling on Default Actions Precluding Rapid Separation of Husband and Wife

Judges in Butte, Mont., have taken a step which will prevent rapid divorces in that district, says a despatch in the Butte Miner of Jan. 4. Under a new ruling agreed to by the judges it will no longer be possible to file a divorce complaint and obtain a decree within a few minutes, as has been done in the past.

The new ruling says:

"All default divorce cases, and motions and citations connected therewith, shall be heard in the department in which they belong on law and motion days only."

As law and motion days are held but twice a week, the former quick action for divorce is practically abolished in Butte.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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THEY LIKE SUFFRAGE

For the first time the women who are urging Congress to pass the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage can point to all the political parties as arrayed in favor of votes for women by their national platforms.

The opponents claim that the suffrage planks were adopted by the two great parties purely for the sake of winning votes in the twelve suffrage States. This assertion has just been made afresh by John J. Vertrees, a prominent lawyer and liquor advocate of Tennessee, in a pamphlet passionately urging the men of his State not to allow the women of Tennessee to vote.

Those who advance this explanation of the suffrage planks do not see that it shatters all their claims as to the ill results of woman's ballot. They assure us that in all the enfranchised States both men and women are disgusted with woman suffrage, and that the great majority of them would rejoice to see it repealed. If so, why should the shrewd political leaders of both parties believe that a suffrage plank in their national platform would be helpful to them in those States? If the men found that equal suffrage made their homes unhappy, if the women found the ballot a "severe and crushing burden," a suffrage plank in a national party platform would repel rather than attract them.

Moreover, in every suffrage State the men outnumber the women. If the women were pleased with equal suffrage but the men were not, a suffrage plank in a national platform would lose any party more votes in the suffrage States than it would gain. On the other hand, if both the men and the women who have experience of it are pleased with it, what better proof could there be that it does not lead to any of the disasters that the opponents predict? That this was the opinion of the national party leaders is plainly shown by the adoption of the planks. They take no stock in the statements of eastern anti-suffragists that the majority of the people in the enfranchised Sates are disgusted with the results of woman's ballot.

A. S. B.

THE EXPERTS KNOW

In Congress, the vote of the Senators and Representatives from the enfranchised States is practically solid for suffrage. We are told that this is because they want to please their constituents. Do they want to please the majority of their constituents, or the minority?

We find the same attitude of persons from the enfranchised States in non-political bodies. When the United Presbyterians recently endorsed equal suffrage, not a Presbyterian from a suffrage State raised his voice against it. When the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed a resolution in favor of equal suffrage, with only 6 dissenting votes out of the 831 delegates, not a Methodist from the enfranchised States put in a plea that it would demoralize women and destroy the home. When the National Grange endorsed it by a unanimous vote, not a farmer from any suffrage State rose to say that it had put the farmers at a disadvantage as compared with the city people, because they could not so easily get their women to the polls. When the Anti-Saloon League of America endorsed it, and declared that it had proved most helpful to temperance and good government, not a delegate from any suffrage State dissented. When the National W. C. T. U. endorsed it unanimously on the same grounds, the women present from every suffrage State concurred. When the American Federation of Labor endorsed it, not a labor man from any suffrage State claimed that Colorado's labor troubles, or any other labor troubles, had been caused by women voters. When the National Women's Trade Union League endorsed it by a unanimous vote, not a delegate suggested that the ballot would be of no service to working women. When the General Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed it, the delegations from all the suffrage States were solid in its favor. Not one club woman who had had practical experience of its results rose to say that she had found the ballot a hindrance rather than a help. When the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae endorsed it overwhelmingly, not one of the handful of dissentients came from a suffrage State. As the meeting that year was held in California, there were many delegates present from the enfranchised States, and not one of them said that it had done harm by increasing "the ignorant vote."

All these bugbears and spectres dissolve in the sunlight of experience. The men and women from the suffrage States are experts on this question, and their verdict is overwhelmingly one way.

A. S. B.

"SILENT SENTINELS"

It is a very mild sort of militancy that the Congressional Union has adopted, in picketing all the approaches to the White House with "silent sentinels" bearing suffrage placards. Being perfectly peaceful and legal, it is not properly to be called militancy at all. The objection to it is that it is not likely to accomplish the object. Whatever Mr. Wilson's good or bad points may be, he is not the kind of man to yield to any form of persecution—or what may seem to him such. He may be even less inclined to take the action which we all want him to take, if he is placed in a position where it might seem like a surrender to nagging.

These tactics are borrowed not from Mrs. Pankhurst's society, but from Mrs. Despard's society, the Women's Freedom League of England, which picketed all the approaches to the House of Commons with silent sentinels for many weeks. Some of the most distinguished women in England took part in the picketing. It showed their earnestness and devotion, but it did not pass the suffrage bill.

This action of the Congressional Union gets wide publicity in the press, but unfortunately it is the kind of publicity which will make the average reader think that some women are doing a rather silly thing.

To the great majority of the suffragists who are feeling distressed over the matter, we would say: Do not let it embitter you against the Congressional Union. They are sincere suffragists, and they mean well. Any movement that has spread so widely as the equal rights movement has now done is bound to include all sorts of people, the wise and the unwise, some who have practical good sense and some who have not, some who incline to picturesque and spectacular methods, and others who realize that work of a quieter kind is what really gets results.

Do not let your hearts be troubled; and when opponents of equal suffrage twit you with the affair, remind them that these tactics are milk and rose water to the kind of militancy that men in pursuit of self-government have used on a thousand occasions, from the French Revolution down.

A. S. B.

AN ABSURD QUESTION

We continue this week our review of the pink pamphlet, "The Case against Woman Suffrage," published by the Man Suffrage Association of New York.

In taking any large view of this remarkable document, the thoughtful reader must be struck by the fact that the author's argument, if it were sound, would condemn every extension of suffrage hitherto made among men.

He asks, "Does woman suffrage bring with it the death of prostitution?" Well, has the removal of the property qualification for men abolished prostitution? Has the doing away of the old denominational tests for suffrage abolished prostitution? Was it ever demanded of any class of men who asked admission to the ballot box to prove that their enfranchisement would abolish prostitution? Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who sponsors this pamphlet, would denounce as absurd any suggestion that men ought not to be allowed to vote because their votes have not cured this age-long evil. Neither Christianity nor civilization has yet cured it; but it does not follow that Christianity and civilization have done no good.

Most women feel more keenly than most men the ugliness of vice and the obligations of social purity; and the granting of equal suffrage has generally been followed by a stronger effort to protect the home against that class of evils. Since the ballot was granted to women, the Red Light Injunction and Abatement law has been adopted by California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Utah and Illinois. This law now prevails in three-fourths of the suffrage States, and in less than one-half of the non-suffrage States. In addition, the women have been responsible for a great mass of measures looking toward the better protection of young girls, more stringent ordinances for the punishment of adults who corrupt children, policewomen to look after the girls in public dance halls, "street mothers," homes for delinquent girls, etc., etc. The women voters cleaned up Seattle, and abolished the "stockade" in Salt Lake City, and they have again and again defeated candidates for office whose immorality was setting a bad example to their sons. Mr. A. Lawrence Lewis, almost the only respectable man in Colorado who has written against equal suffrage, said in his article in The Outlook, which the anti-suffragists have reprinted as a tract:

"Since the extension of the franchise to women, political parties have learned the unadvisability of nominating drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers, retail liquor dealers and men who engage in similar discredited occupations, because the women almost always vote them down."

Incidentally, this would seem to settle the question whether the bad women vote more generally than the good ones!

In Kansas and Illinois, the women's vote in scores of towns has turned the scale against an "open-town" policy.

The enfranchised States have also passed a noteworthy amount of legislation designed to promote social welfare by playgrounds, improved working conditions, etc., all of which tend indirectly to aid better morals. The wisest experts are more and more coming to the conclusion that the social evil can be attacked with better success by education and by improved living conditions than by coercion and punishment.

All the vicious interests oppose equal suffrage; and, as Dr. Katherine Bement Davis says, from their own point of view they have good reason to do so.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND NIGHT WORK

The States having the most advanced legislation for working women are all of them suffrage States. Attention has often been called to this fact by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, and by other authorities on women's work.

A graphic description of the conditions under which many thousands of women have been working at high speed among dangerous explosives, in the munition factories of Connecticut, is given in The Survey of Jan. 6 by Amy Hewes, Professor of Economics at Mt. Holyoke College, who, with others, made an investigation last summer for the Russell Sage Foundation. It is a picture, to parallel to which could be found in any suffrage State.

The investigators took the factory of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport as a fair average sample, neither better nor worse than others.

"Night work was a conspicuous fact in the neighborhood of the big cartridge factories," says the report. "About seven in the evening a crowd of men and children began to line up outside the factory fence, carrying packages of food. Many of them were the husbands and children of the women who worked on the earliest of the night shifts in the factory, from three in the afternoon until eleven at night. In the fifteen minutes' rest period which came at seven o'clock they hurried down to the fence to get their lunches. Again, an hour before midnight, the women came out of the factory with the crowds of men, and their places were taken by others who worked until seven o'clock in the morning. The day workers began at seven o'clock and stopped at three. In this way the twenty-four hours were divided into three eight-hour shifts. In some of the departments which operated on a different schedule women stayed all night long, working from half-past six at night until five in the morning. A scant fifteen-minute meal period was allowed on each of the eight-hour shifts, while only half an hour was given on the 6.30 P. M. to 5 A. M. shift.

"With few exceptions night work is unpopular with the young working girls of Bridgeport. Their natural desire for recreation, for the society of young people of their own kind, finds no outlet while they have to work or sleep in the evening hours when most of their friends are free. In fact, night work is not in great favor at any age. One woman said that she liked to work at night in summer because it was cooler in the factory; but in the opinion of most of the others coolness does not compensate for the disadvantages and discomforts. Sufficient sleep is hard to get. Noises in the street and the ordinary household happenings make it doubly difficult to become accustomed to the unusual hours. Women in some departments were changed back and forth from a night shift to a day shift every two weeks, and under these conditions it is even harder to acquire the habit of sleeping by day. The unusual meal times often mean loss of appetite and indigestion. To timid women, who go to and from their work in the late hours of the night and in the early morning, the dark and lonely streets seem a perpetual menace.

"The only ones to whom the night shifts seemed a bonanza were married women who wanted to take advantage of the chance to earn good pay in 'the shops,' as the cartridge factories were usually called, but who had homes and families which needed their care in the daytime. Often the household duties are neglected, for several of the hours of the day must necessarily go toward an effort to sleep. Sometimes older children have to bear the brunt of the work at home and take care of the younger children besides. One little girl of eleven, whose mother worked on an all-night shift, swept the rooms, washed the dishes and took charge of three younger children, including a baby of two years, while the mother slept. In spite of the industry of the young caretaker, the house was dirty and the children sickly-looking and peevish."

Some changes have been made since last summer, when this investigation took place, but, says Professor Hewson, "although the hours have been changed, night work for women continues, and both by day and by night women not infrequently work as long as ten hours. Moreover, the changes have resulted in lengthening rather than shortening the hours."

Opponents of equal suffrage have harped upon the fact that night work for women is not illegal in the eleven States where women help to choose the law-makers, omitting to mention that in all these States night work by women is extremely rare. The anti-suffragists have also boasted because, in a very few of the 37 States where women cannot vote for legislators, night work by women is forbidden. They have named Connecticut in the list. The Survey says:

"At the beginning of the war it was supposed that Connecticut legislation prohibited night work for women. The labor law, however, merely forbade work for women after 10 P. M., and fixed no hour in the morning before which they might not be employed. Consequently, when the rush of war orders made work in the munitions factories continuous, women on the night shift were employed until ten, kept idle from ten until midnight, and then set to work again. A test of the law in a prosecution brought by the factory inspector resulted in a decision that, owing to its loose phraseology, the law did not apply to manufacturing, but only to mercantile establishments. Therefore, there is no legal bar to the employment of women in manufacturing establishments at night. Following this decision, continuous night shifts without the two hours' break were adopted by some Connecticut factories, the Bridgeport plants dealt with by this investigation among them."

In order that a few men may make huge profits Connecticut allows thousands of young women to have their health sacrificed to night work and long hours—4,000 of them in the factories of a single corporation in Bridgeport alone. The same is true of most other States where munitions are being made.

Contrast this with Colorado, the State most often held up as a horrible example by the opponents of equal rights. A letter from the Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics in Denver, published in The Woman's Journal of Feb. 28, 1914, signed by Edwin V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner, and R. E. Crosby, State Labor Statistician, says:

"The only women working at night in this State are those employed as nurses, about 80 telephone operators, about 20 telegraph operators, and not more than 25 waitresses in night restaurants, of whom I find but seven in Denver steadily employed as night waitresses, and these work the eight hours only, complying with the State law. Aside from nurses, 150 will cover the number of women working at night in Colorado. In fact, this is a large estimate."

In Connecticut, the same Legislature that turned down equal suffrage turned down a bill for shorter hours for women. Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A., told some interesting facts on this point, in her speech at the last meeting of the New England W. S. A. At the hearing on equal suffrage, she said, the antis declared that a shorter work day and all other needed legislation for women could be had without votes. But when the bill for a shorter work day came up, not only did these ladies fail to put in an appearance to support it, but the husbands of the leading anti-suffrage women of Connecticut were on hand to oppose it!

A. S. B.

"It cannot be shown that there are any large number of women in this country who have not the necessary time to vote intelligently. Study of the vital questions of our government would make them better comrades to their husbands and friends, better teachers to their sons, and more interesting and valuable members of society."—Alice Freeman Palmer.

DAME CANADA'S SUFFRAGE BASKET

Half Minute Moods

NEVER AGAIN

Policeman: "Come along now, quietly, or it will be worse for you."

Prisoner: "O'll not. The magistrate told me last time niver to be brought before him again, and begorra, I'm goin' to obey his instructions!"

HOPELESS CASE

"I shouldn't care to marry a woman who knows more than I do," he remarked.

"Oh, Mr. Sappy," she replied, with a coquettish shake of her fan, "I am afraid you are a confirmed bachelor!"

THIRTEEN BROUGHT LUCK

From Puck

It is all well enough to say that thirteen is an unlucky number. But this country started in business with thirteen States, and seems to be still holding her own.

A HUMBLE APOLOGY

From the Omaha Bee

"An unfortunate mistake occurred in last week's edition," plaintively utters a Custer County paper. "We referred to Mr. Takem, candidate for sheriff on the opposition ticket, as a 'rough-hewn diamond.' It should have been 'ruffianly demon.' We trust our readers will forgive the mistake."

COMMON COMPLAINT

From the Christian Advocate

A physician a few days since gave us an account of the decline of a church in his town, and said it had died of the foot and mouth disease. Being asked what he meant, he said the people spent their time running around talking about each other.

STRUCK A CYCLONE

Mistress: "Why, Mary, I told you an hour ago to make up my room, and here it is in terrible disorder!"

Mary: "Yis, mum, and I did make it up; but the master came in to put on a clane collar, mum, and he lost the button."

THE WEAKER SEX

From the New York American

A mouse will scare a woman, but a mouse, at least, has substance, whereas the most diaphanous rumor will frighten a Wall street broker into a cold sweat.

HE SAVED MONEY

From Puck.

Fair Church Worker: "Oh, Mr. Easything, please buy a ticket for our church fair. Single tickets, twenty-five cents; round-trip tickets, ten dollars." Mr. Easything: "Round-trip ticket for a church fair? I never heard of such a thing! What is it?" Fair Church Worker: "Why, a round-trip ticket means that the price of the ticket is all it will cost you when you go to the fair. You show the ticket, and no one will persuade you to buy a thing."

AN UNAUTHORIZED INTERVIEW

Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Between the Suffragists and the Statue of Liberty.

The Suffragists

Lady robed in light,
At our harbor standing,
Equal law and right
Promising, demanding,
Can you tell us, do you know,
Why you treat your daughters so?

The Statue

Be not deceived, my daughters, I'm not she—
The winged Goddess, who sets nations free.
I am that Liberty, which when men win
They think that others' seeking is a sin;
I am that Liberty which men attain
And clip her wings lest she should fly again:
I am that Liberty which all your brothers
Think good for them and very bad for others.
Therefore they made me out of bronze, and hollow,
Immovable, for fear that I might follow
Some fresh rebellion, some new victim's plea;
And so they set me on a rock at sea,—
Welded my torch securely in my hand
Lest I should pass it on, without command.
I am a milestone, not an inspiration;
And if my spirit lingers in this nation,
If it still flickers faintly o'er these waters,
It is your spirit, my rebellious daughters.

MERELY VISIONARY

Edmund Clarence Steadman was sent to school to Miss Sally Goodell on Saturday afternoons when he was a little boy. Miss Margaret Fuller, in "A New England Childhood," says:

"Besides learning to sew a seam, he learned to work a sampler as nicely as a girl.

"'Did you not take up more than two threads?' questioned Miss Sally, glancing from the seam into his anxious, praise-expectant face. 'The stitches look a trifle coarse.'

"'If you take off your spectacles, I think they will look smaller!' explained the little scholar."

Laundry women are forgiving beings. The more cuffs you give them, the more they will do for you.

The Vision To Be

The woman with uplifted eyes, watching the dawning of the New Year, as pictured in the Woman's Journal of Jan. 6, is symbolical of the attitude of women the world over. Half hopeful, half fearful, they watch for "signs of promise," as they pray for the deliverance of the world from war, devastation and suffering.

Those who have the cause of woman suffrage close at heart discern many signs indicating that great victories are on the way. Far-sighted ones look backward and tell off the years one after the other and what they wrought, then turn and, looking far forward, see a wonderful vision of the to be. When, after the close of the Civil War, the "Woman's Rights" movement was reorganized, Tennyson's line

"The woman's cause is man's"

was often quoted, not exactly as a slogan, but as an appropriate motto. It threw a new searchlight on the problem of the equation of the sexes. It tended to soften somewhat the bitterness with which man had sometimes been arraigned at the beginning of the movement. It appealed to the generosity of broad-minded men and encouraged their co-operation in behalf of the "Emancipation of Women." Best of all, it was a true expression of that awakening spirit in men which Frances E. Willard, later on, felicitously termed "The New Chivalry."

The "Enfranchisement of Women" was but one of many reforms included in the early "Woman's Rights" propaganda. Among others were "The Property Rights of Married Women," "The Higher Education of Women," "The Admission of Women to the Learned Professions," "Equal Opportunities with Men" and "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

Able and eminent men joined women in the advocacy, through public speech and print and before legislative bodies, of these startling and, to many persons, objectionable questions. That some of these then burning questions have been thoroughly threshed out and settled to the satisfaction of women is attested by the fact that today they are rarely raised save in a few benighted localities.

Few veterans of the new chivalry remain with us, (all honor to them and those who have passed on), but of young and virile recruits there are a legion. Not all may be listed under the equal suffrage banner, but of men who stand for all that is best worth while in citizenship, there is an increasing number who are espousing the woman's cause in its entirety. They work with women in wholesome comradeship, they call women as never before to public service, to positions of responsibility and trust.

By the multiplicity of such signs as these, by the growing comprehension that woman's cause is also man's—his to honor and to help, is the vision of the to-be justified. 'Tis a radiant vision of a far-off time, when men and women shall

"Sit side by side, full-summ'd in all their powers,"

and jointly control this world distraught, its government and laws, its standards, ethics and ideals. Then will come the "statelier Eden" of which the poet-prophet dreamed.

Florence M. Adkinson.

DO YOU KNOW

That it cost the State of New York about $100,000 to take the vote of its guardsmen on the border?

That it cost New York City about $35,000 to canvass 4,014 such ballots?

That in one district 17 out of 37 ballots were blank, and in another five out of ten were faulty?

That in speaking of this great expense "The New York Times" said editorially: "The size of this amount is not an argument for depriving the soldiers of their votes, but it is an argument for devising a simpler and cheaper method than the one we have?"

But that the added cost of elections is one of "The Times's" favorite arguments for depriving women of their vote?

On this subject, General Grant wrote in 1864: "Most of these men are not regular soldiers in the strict sense of that term; still less are they mercenaries who give their services to the government simply for pay. . . . On the contrary, they are American citizens having still their homes and social and political ties binding them to the States from which they come. . . . They have left their homes temporarily to sustain the cause of their country in the hour of her trial. In performing this sacred duty they should not be deprived of a most precious privilege."

Whenever a man speaks of men's being deprived of the ballot he refers to it as "a privilege." Not until women ask for it does he remember to call it "a burden."—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT

From the Chicago Herald

High official and social circles in Great Britain are stirred up over the fact that a certain lady has boasted of her "pull" with the war department. Also over various evidences that perhaps she did exercise a personal influence too strong for the good of the service.

There is no particular reason to be surprised at woman's use of her personal power in officialdom. It has been the only sort of public influence man has been willing to concede to the sex in Great Britain and some other European countries. She has naturally specialized in it and gained considerable proficiency. Sometimes it is for good and sometimes it is for ill. The main point is that in adopting this method woman is generally following the only line left her.

The principal remedy for a large part of the ills of "petticoat government," of which we occasionally hear mention, is to admit the petticoats more and more to a real participation in politics. Personal political influence on the part of women and men will hardly be fully eliminated. But the more political power women have the less complete will be the impulsion in the direction of the social and personal variety in the political field.

"I know full well the prejudice of ignorance and superstition, and knowing it, I, for one, mean to face it and challenge it, and to demand for women the right to vote."—Robert L. Owen.

A Cry from Australia

BY ELIZA SPROAT TURNER

Editor of Independent:

The enclosed M.S. came to me with a request to send it instantly to some widely-circulating journal. I received it at midnight. I forward it at early dawn. Yours agitatedly,

Eliza Sproat Turner.

Think not, from the apparently trivial nature of my introduction, that the statement I am about to make is unimportant; for O—— But let me be calm.

My native home is No. 29 —— street, Philadelphia. My house has been in the family for generations. It and the neighborhood are permeated with the deepest respectability. I am the father of three perfectly-broken young women, and the husband of the best-trained wife in Philadelphia. How, then, you will ask, have I incurred this misery? I was successful abroad and supreme at home. All my little whims were accommodated; for I had educated my family to devotedness. All my aspirations were fulfilled for I was vice-president of three associations. All my tastes were gratified; for I did my own marketing. Yet I am most pitiable, Mr. Editor; for O—— But let me be coherent.

In an evil hour my females obtained my consent to spend the evening with a Mrs. Ponderit ——, a person barely within, I might say on the verge of, our hereditary social set. I accompanied them, to prevent their being escorted home by a nephew of Mrs. P., whom I had reason to suspect of being literary.

One of the amusements of this house is the old-fashioned game of bagatelle. My daughters played well for novices—too well, indeed; for sharpness of calculation is not a pleasing trait in a female. And I was about to express my disapproval of the game when my youngest daughter, Martha, impatiently threw aside her cue, and took up a gentleman's, remarking that ladies' cues were foolish, and she wanted a little more power.

I instantly took our departure.

Was it or was it not a prophetic instinct that caused this unladylike expression to haunt my restless slumbers? She wanted a little more power!

Next morning my wife observed, while standing on tiptoe to reach me my dressing-gown from the wardrobe: "Mr. Odeer, I have, I think I have, an idea."

"A what?" I asked, suspiciously.

"Oh, nothing. I only thought perhaps the reason why all the hooks and pegs and shelves in houses are so inconvenient to ladies is that the gentlemen plan all the houses."

This must have been put in her head by Mrs. Ponderit.

"Mrs. Odeer," I responded, severely, "do you mean to say that females could plan houses?"

I here turned upon her a look expressive of what a modern writer terms the "Conquering Male." It reduced her. And yet, am I sure that she totally abandoned the pernicious idea?

How next to impossible it is to preserve in its pristine purity that sacred ignorance which is so essential a trait in the female character! Even at my own table, even from my own carefully-selected family paper, was exploded on me one of those baneful, uncomfortable ideas, that will finally subvert all existing institutions. "Just think," said my second daughter, Anna, pouring out my sherry (I am strictly temperate in my family; but a man, of course, needs a little something), "here is a young woman earning $10,000 herself! And in such a grand way—a marble portrait of our President."

There was an unfeminine eagerness in her voice that called for instant rebuke.

"Girl," I exclaimed, "do you mean to say that you want to go out and earn your living? To herd with artists, and doctresses, and bloomers, and strong-minded females?"

"I should like to earn $10,000," she answered, wistfully.

"Do I not feed and clothe you?" I asked, in amazement. "Do I not even sometimes furnish you with pocket money when you can show me that you need it for a proper purpose?"

"I should like to know how it feels to earn it," was her absurd reply.

This was alarming; but worse was yet to come. That evening, stepping from my smoking-room—I should say study—suddenly into the parlor, I beheld a sight that raised the hair on my head. My eldest daughter, Mary, was sitting directly opposite to and gazing straight into the face of that person whom I had justly suspected of being literary. And these were the ridiculous, if not positively offensive, words he said:

"What new world do you see? Your eyes are opened so wide! You look as I can imagine we shall all look at the first call on resurrection morning."

Now, mark the wildness of my daughter's reply:

"That is it; it is a resurrection. And you have called me."

Bewilderment choked my utterance. I turned unobserved, and left them staring in each other's faces.

After this, it was clear that something must be done. If the atmosphere of —— street had become as dangerously surcharged with ideas as a modern lecture room, it became my duty to move. To move, and at once. But where? I decided on New York. As my family is too well brought up to impede any motions of mine by inquiry or criticism, I was soon established at an inexpensive, but perfectly quiet and comfortable, hotel in that city.

Having settled my females at their plain but healthful dinner, I sallied forth to see a little of life. I had scarce reached Broadway ere I met an old-time acquaintance—one with whom I had been, in my youth, a little gay. At sight of him a sense of festive freedom revived within me.

"We will go to Delmonico's!" I cried, in a burst of enthusiasm. "We will honor old times. We will dine, we will drink; we will end with a roaring night!"

"Soft, my boy!" said my friend. "We shall not dine at Delmonico's. Delmonico dines today the ladies and gentlemen of the press."

I smiled. "You mean the gentlemen of the press."

"The gentlemen and the ladies. Gentleman inviting lady, gentleman foots the farewell letter. Lady inviting gentleman, vice versa. Much fun, little wine, no spittoons. Gentleman offers sentiment, lady responds; and earth shudders not in her orbit. Vivent les femmes!"

Here was another blow; New York was clearly no refuge from the Ideas. I relinquished my festive intention; and, having seen my females suitably launched in an enlivening conversation with a lady of domestic tendencies, whom, with the aid of our host, I had selected for their acquaintance, I finished the evening quietly with my friend at the opera burlesque.

Returning, I unbosomed myself to the friend. "I leave this infected place," I ended, "tomorrow; I will find some quiet city, which the vulgar spirit of agitation and clamor has not yet reached; some spot where women are seldom seen and never heard (except in ballet or opera), and where my females may still preserve that sacred ignorance which ——"

"Stay!" said my friend. "Did you give the name of that place?"

"It is many years since I was in Boston. Why do you sigh?"

"I was wondering," he answered, "whether your daughters might not be wanting to join the Woman's Club; it is sustained by some of the very first women in Boston."

"A club of females! Yet, no, it cannot be; the first men in Boston would not allow it. But do you allude to eccentric geniuses who write for a living, or people of real substance?"

"Oh, very much so," he replied, ambiguously. "And then the suffrage people! At the last election 100 female teachers of Boston asked for the ballot."

"Say no more," I answered. "I have a wealthy and valued relative in Springfield, Mass., Mr. ——."

"An excellent man; I knew him in this city. But changed, sir; gone over to the rabble. I saw his wife's name in the memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature against the appropriation of any money for educational institutions which exclude women."

"So wealthy, so near a relative, and he is gone! Ah! now I bethink me of a little town in New Hampshire named Concord; pretty place, I once stopped there."

"So did I, last December. Equal Rights Convention: President, Mrs. A. White; six clergymen, representing four denominations, all preaching Female Suffrage. Oh! I guess it won't do."

"Certainly not. My mind reverts to Washington. Of course, our patrician, conservative capital is the place to preserve that sacred—why do you groan?"

"I was thinking that the social leaders in Washington are apt to be our Representatives and their families."

"Naturally."

"And then I think of such men as Brown, Anthony, Julian, Pomeroy, Wilson, Wade, and heaven knows how many others, all publicly preaching the ballot for women."

Staggered, but not overthrown, I quickly answered. "Then am I resolved to betake me to the virgin West. Chicago, for instance."

"Never. A chronic earthquake; nothing stands there two days."

"Then will I venture into the wilds of Iowa. Why do you start?"

"I was thinking your daughters might want to enter the Iowa University; charter requires the same terms of admission for women and men."

"Disgusting! Yet there is Kansas. Why do you grin?"

"Did I? Oh, pardon. But I must read you an advertisement I clipped the other day from the Lawrence Tribune:

"To Whom It May Concern:—I hereby give notice that the sale of spirituous liquors to my husband is contrary to my wishes; and I shall prosecute, according to law, any person disregarding this notice.

"'Catherine Hayes.'"

"Then," said I, firmly, "nothing is left me but to turn to the South. In Richmond, I have heard, there still remain some of the oldest and most distinguished families of our erring brethren. Surely, in that good old feudal atmosphere I may hope to preserve that ——"

"Ah! I suppose you will write before making your final arrangements. I understand the postal department is much improved under the superintendence of the new postmistress."

My courage began to falter. "John," I cried, "be merciful! Tell me, O tell me, is there not a place called Jersey, disconnected from this rattling railroad-train of States; and reposing peacefully by the seaside? And cannot I certainly there preserve ——"

"In Vineland, New Jersey," said John, in a hollow voice, "189 women went to the polls at the last election, and claimed the right to the ballot."

For a moment, I sank; but my indomitable spirit soon restored me.

"My means are sufficient; why not take a bold step, and leave this headlong democracy forever? To England, then, to monarchy and moderation. There, at least, I shall have a chance to ——"

"Hold!" cried John; "Don't you know that in these atrocities Great Britain leads America? Suffrage associations in all the principal cities; Women's Club in London; girls attending Cambridge; meetings held constantly by noble and distinguished ladies, aided in and out of Parliament by such men as Kingsley, Mill, Sir John Coleridge, Lord Houghton, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Marquis Townshend——"

"Cease!" I exclaimed, disdainfully. "There are other parts of the globe, I hope. What do you say to gentle, careless Italy?"

"I say that Italy is awaking. The common people—gondoliers who never thought to learn anything but a song—are begging for education. And several academies and learned societies have decided to open their doors to women."

"Is it so? Alas! my beautiful Italy! Well, there is France."

"France has its widely-circulating Journal des Femmes; France has its female lecturers; France has translated Mill's 'Subjection of Women.' France, Sweden, Holland, Austria, Moravia—all give the franchise to a proportion of their women. Berlin has her Victoria Lyceum, under the direction of the crown princess; St. Petersburg, her university, under imperial patronage; Prussia, her woman's educational movement."

My courage was oozing; still I faintly murmured: "The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece!"

"In Greece," echoed John, "Queen Olga accompanies her husband to all the Cabinet meetings."

"Heaven and earth! The world approaches its dissolution! But I will escape! I will preserve my rights, if I have to secure them in a Turkish harem!"

"The Zeraki of Stamboul," droned John, in a voice of inhuman disregard for my feelings, "issues a regular edition, on finely-tinted paper, for the benefit of the ladies of the harem. And whenever a newspaper enters, sooner or later 'that sacred,' you know, must die."

It was the last straw that broke me. Tortured, despairing, I shouted: "Speak no more! I know of one place yet unscathed by improvement. No one shall convince me that progress has found its way to Botany Bay."

"Do you mean to say," cried John, "that you would bury your family in Australia?"

"Farewell!" I responded. "I go!"

"Yet, stay!" he entreated. "Oh, stay; let me tell you something."

I was deaf to remonstrance. What right had he to pity my family? I ought to know, I hope, what is best for my females.

I must shorten my story. I started, I journeyed, I set foot on that land that was to free me from all my perplexities. It was the British Australian colony of Victoria.

Horror of horrors! What was the first thing I saw? Not a few reckless, ostracized females, separating themselves from the herd of their shrinking sex to squall and argue for what they might never get; but all the women, with an utterly shameless, matter-of-course indifference, walking to the polls!

Mr. Editor, as I am a living sufferer, every woman in this hideous colony has as good a right to vote as I!

My aims are defeated. My spirit is broken. My females have irrevocably lost their sacred ignorance, and with it their confiding reliance on me. If I return, my daughter Martha will learn a trade; my Anna will become a roving artist; my Mary will marry the literary person, and write articles for his paper, with her name to them. If I remain, my wife may become a dignitary in the place, elected by heavy majorities over my head. Tell me, is 'here yet a Gilead? Speak, kind Editor, and soon.

Yours distractedly,

Simon Odeer.

*This woman suffrage story was published in the New York Independent about the beginning of the year 1870. It is not only a brilliant sketch in itself, but it shows amusingly how many things, now accepted by everyone, were looked upon as alarming innovations by the conservatives in those days.—Ed. W. J.

WINNEPEG WOMEN HELP REDUCE LIGHTING COST

The women of Winnipeg enjoy many other privileges beside the suffrage. That enterprising city gets electrical service at a scale of rates netting from three cents to one and a half cents per kilowatt-hour, instead of from 12 to 15 cents, which was the rate a few years ago. Believing that it was being charged an exorbitant price for street lighting, the city proposed to put in a municipal hydro-electric system. Thereupon the private company that was lighting the city reduced its rates about one half. The municipal system was put in, however. For the first two years it did not cover expenses. Then it began to pay, and in two years more it had wiped out the deficit and begun to yield a profit. The city now gets from it a yearly profit and surplus of about $100,000 over and above all expenses. These figures have been verified by the Public Utilities Commissioner of the Province.

HEALTH INSURANCE RECOMMENDED BY GOV. McCALL

Asks Massachusetts to Do "What Most of the Civilized Nations Have Done"—Not Reckless Expenditure of Public Money.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS AROUSES BITTER CONTROVERSY

The recommendations for the establishment of compulsory health insurance in Massachusetts, made by Governor Samuel W. McCall in his inaugural address on Jan. 4, have aroused a bitter controversy among the Republicans of the Senate and House. The Governor said:

"I ask you to consider certain forms of social insurance. The sickness of workingmen, with the consequent expense of medical treatment and loss of pay, is responsible for more than six times the amount of dependency caused by industrial accidents. I recommend that you establish a compulsory system, with a reasonable benefit during the period of sickness, and that the system be made to include members of the family, as is done in many of the German funds.

"I am of the opinion that an annuity should be paid by the State and its subordinate governments, without contribution, to its deserving citizens seventy or more years of age who do not have children able to support them, nor an income of more than $200 a year, and who have been residents of the commonwealth at least ten years."

Republican party leaders blamed the Governor because they were not consulted on his inaugural message. If the Governor had taken their advice his recommendations would never have appeared.

The Senate is reported to be strongly opposed to the Governor's recommendations. There is more chance in the House for favorable action, especially if some of the Democrats side in with the progressive Republicans to bring the insurance bills to a vote. The Governor clearly went over the heads of the party leaders, and his recommendations are regarded by many as a direct appeal to the voters.

One of the chief reasons for the opposition to this social insurance is the expected additional expense it would involve. Several big industrial organizations are against it on this score. The Rev. A. A. Berle, in an article in the Boston Herald, is quoted as believing that the sickness and old age pensions might cost the State anywhere from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year. Mr. Wendell P. Thore, a former Progressive leader, and an active worker for old age pensions, puts a much lower estimate on the cost.

Mr. James Phinney Monroe, an expert in social welfare work, believes that non-contributory old age pensions would discourage thrift and have a tendency to lower wages.

The Governor has, on the other hand, many supporters.

The Governor himself has this to say in his own defense:

"I am only asking Massachusetts to do what most of the civilized nations of the world have done. If we go ahead slowly with some of these reforms that are bound to come, we save ourselves the necessity of meeting them later when they come back all at once.

"I think my record at Washington and here in Massachusetts will show that I haven't been reckless in the expenditure of the public money," was the Governor's answer to a query about where the money is coming from.

Thorough investigation of the subject, the Governor said, indicates that these reforms are not likely to cost as much as many people think.

Age pensions, the Governor believes, would not cost more than $3,000,000 a year, as a total assessment, including levies on the State and the counties.

Health insurance, the Governor said, would effect a large economic saving.

SEE CONVENTION AS SURE HOPE IN INDIANA

Retiring Governor Pleads for Constitutional Revision for Benefit of Moral Legislation—Suffragists Open Lobby in Capitol

The fight for winning equal rights during the winter is irrepressible in Indiana as elsewhere.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston, in delivering his farewell address before a joint session of the Legislature on Jan. 4, placed strong emphasis on the necessity for a constitutional convention. The constitution of Indiana has never been amended, and is so framed as to be impossible of amendment except through a convention. Woman suffrage and prohibition have both become burning questions.

Ross F. Lockridge, secretary of the Citizens' League of Indiana, in a recent speech in Indianapolis declared that never in the history of the movement for woman suffrage have the prospects been so favorable as at this time, when a constitutional convention is being advocated so strongly by all.

Lockridge claimed that owing to the word "male" designating the class of citizenship in Article 2, Section 3, of the State constitution the Legislature can not give women a vote for any constitutional office. Hence the urgent need of a constitutional change.

In order to keep close watch on the suffrage records of the Indiana solons, Miss Dora Bosart has taken headquarters in room 75 at the State capitol, almost next door to the Senate chamber. She is secretary-treasurer of the legislative committee of Indiana women. "We're out to carry Indiana and we're going to win, too," Miss Bosart said.

Many prominent suffragists of the State attended the inaugural of Governor J. P. Goodrich on Jan. 8.

PUBLIC INTEREST TO QUENCH FIRES

National Underwriters Believe Large Percentage of Conflagrations Preventable by Intelligent Help

Twenty-six and six-tenths per cent. of Massachusetts fires are strictly preventable, according to a compilation of figures just made public by the Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In each one of the cases which make up this enormous per cent., preliminary inspection would have shown the element of danger, the report points out.

Among partly preventable causes is found 41.3 per cent., and from unknown causes which are probably largely preventable come 32.2 per cent. of the fires in that State.

Connecticut and New York can boast of no better record. Among the strictly preventable causes are found 21.7 per cent. in New York and 32.3 per cent. in Connecticut; while partly preventable causes total 31.9 per cent. in New York and 37.6 per cent. in Connecticut.

"These figures teach their own lessons," says the report. "The only way to make Massachusetts really safe is to secure the intelligent and interested cooperation of the public."

EXTRA TAXES WILL NOT BE "UNJUST", SAYS McADOO

Secretary McAdoo estimated Dec. 31 that under existing revenue laws the Government's deficit on June 30, 1918, will be $279,000,000, and that in order to meet this condition and give the Treasury the necessary working balance of $100,000,000, Congress will have to raise $379,000,000 additional revenue during the coming fiscal year. Of this amount $194,817,000 will have to be raised by taxation.

"The wealth and resources of the country are so great," McAdoo said, "that it will not be difficult to raise this amount (approximately $200,000,000) by internal taxation, which can be distributed in such a way as not to bear heavily or unjustly upon anybody."

It will bear unjustly upon women if they are obliged to pay still more taxes without having a voice in the expenditure of their money.

EUROPEAN LABORERS NOT TO SWAMP U. S. AFTER WAR

"An official of one of our large transcontinental railways is authority for the statement that already there have been sold to foreign-born wage earners in the United States 1,200,000 steerage tickets to Europe, good as soon as peace is declared," says the Boston Daily Advertiser. "This, only at the very beginning of the peace talk!"

It has been predicted that the United States would be swamped with immigration as soon as the war is over, and this has even been made an argument against equal suffrage, on the ground that the "ignorant foreign women" would not know enough to vote. It looks as if there would be a great wave of immigration backwards to Europe, where all the war devastated countries will be crying out for labor to build them up again.

Those of our foreign wage-earners who are the least Americanized, and therefore the least desirable as voters, would far rather work in their own countries than here, if there were an equally attractive field for labor there. After the war, the demand in Europe for labor will be enormous.

A. S. B.

LOS ANGELES HAS MUNICIPAL FISH MARKET

The high cost of living is to be attacked in earnest in Los Angeles, Cal. Councilman F. C. Wheeler and A. J. Wood, the city's fish expert, have provided for a municipal fish distributing system.

Arrangements are being made with the fishermen for the sale of their catches to the city at the municipal fish market, and with the Pacific Electric Railway Company for the prompt handling of the fish between the wharf and the city. Councilman Wheeler predicts that within two weeks prices will be reduced 50 per cent on all kinds of fish handled by the city.

Municipal Bonds Increasing in Value

We endeavored last week to give some general reasons why the municipal bond is at any time an investment particularly adapted for women who are left in charge of estates. The more timely reasons for bringing up municipal bonds at present are found in the disturbed conditions of the market.

The greater strength which appears this week in the market indicates at least a partial improvement from the bad slump of four weeks ago. This will undoubtedly withdraw some of the attention which has been focussed upon municipal bonds as a haven of refuge from falling prices. In the opinion of well informed brokers, the recovery of the market is temporary, and there will probably follow a steady if more gradual decline in values in all sorts of stock.

The investor who is inclined to be too much encouraged by better bank statements should be slow in departing from the municipal bond which is unquestionably the premier investment security of the country.

Bond Values in 1916

During the year 1916 about $500,000,000 worth of municipal bonds were put upon the market. When it is considered that practically all of this money went into permanent improvements for our States and municipalities, it is not remarkable that the bond market should show much greater strength and sharp advances in values should be recorded. The issue of bonds this year was about $7,500,000, less than for 1915, and is taken as an indication of growing conservatism in the improvement of municipalities by large expenditures of public money acquired through bond issues. This condition is not strange, in a time when all of the world's business is upset by the war and the events growing out of it. The investor who is considering the purchase of municipal bonds will find cause for satisfaction in the slight decrease in the output of municipal bonds, and the prospect that there will be no material increase of bonds upon the market by the floating of new issues during the coming year.

Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson suggests that if government bonds are issued in small enough denominations to attract women, economy will result. This idea naturally applies to municipal bonds even more directly than to government securities. Not only are there higher rates on municipal bonds, but the added attraction of seeing that money which has been invested, spent for local improvements, appeals to every woman. Women are not so much to blame for this condition, as a result of extravagant housekeeping methods, as might seem to be the case when efficiency experts tell us of the waste which occurs in the average American household. If women could see clearly the value of holding some small denomination bonds, they would be stimulated to practice some of the economies which have long been in force in Europe.

The Government's Attitude

The fact that during the last year municipal bonds were made exempt from all taxation which might be levied under the Federal Income Tax, has added to their attractiveness. Not only the saving to the owner by exemption from taxation, but the freedom from trouble arising from making out a tax list, is of advantage to those investors who desire to handle their securities with the least possible inconvenience. If any further evidence were needed as to the security of municipal bonds, it is found in the attitude of the government in taking them as collateral security for deposits in postal savings banks. During the past year the Postal Savings System was expanded largely, and as a result a market for nearly $50,000,000 worth of State and municipal bonds was created. Such bonds were the only securities acceptable to the government.

Mrs. Thompson remarks that it is usual for the bankers to treat women rather lightly, and to think that they are in entire ignorance of financial methods. "That is very fine chivalry, not altogether good business," she says. It is true that the rapid advances of women in economic fields have made them a much more important factor in financial undertaking than was the case even ten years ago. The average woman who has money to invest expects as respectful consideration in her financial dealings as would be given to a business man carrying a business deal, but this condition can be brought about only through the willingness of women to investigate business conditions for themselves, and to become in some measure independent of the advice of lawyers or councillors upon all matters relating to advances.

THE DAILY BOND BUYER'S municipal bond index shows the market position of city bonds for the year 1916 as compared with previous years, as follows:

1905	1909	1913	1914	1915	1916
107	114½	116	101½	92½	97½	95½	99½

*Prior to outbreak of the war.

OUTPUT OF AMERICAN STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

1907-1916

As compiled by The Daily Bond Buyer, New York City.

	Permanent Loans	Temporary Loans	Total No Issues
1916	$480,000,000*	$245,000,000	6,000
1915	402,380,441	154,728,247	5,231
1914	440,405,500	291,084,124	4,993
1913	408,477,702	183,217,976	4,105
1912	329,046,083	192,450,139	4,026
1911	452,193,716	190,080,131	4,891
1910	324,300,935	197,166,473	4,512
1909	361,030,786	118,340,379	4,702
1908	355,384,466	174,647,293	4,330
1907	301,048,503	167,841,555	3,641

*December estimated.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt From Federal Income Tax.

Security	%	Mat'y.	Yld. %
City of Buffalo, N. Y.	4½	1921-46	3.60-.75
City of Buffalo, N. Y. Water	4	1959	3.80
Town of Wallingford, Conn.	4	1917-46	3.80-.85
City of Newark, N. J.	4½	1944	3.85
Village of Piermont, N. Y., Sewer	4½	1923-41	3.90
City of Kansas City, Kan., Imp.	4½	1925-38	4.00
City of Kansas City, Kan., Water	4½	1940	4.00
City of Kansas City, Kan., Park	4½	1927-31	4.00
Township of Overpeck, N. J.	5	1933-35	4.05
City of Woodbury, N. J., Fire	4½	1930	4.05
Borough of Wallington, N. J.	4½	1941	4.10
Township of Bergenfield, N. J., School District	5	1923-26	4.10
City of San Francisco, Cal.	5	1934-50	4.12
City of Newport News, Va.	4½	1957	4.15
Greenville Co., So. Co., Road	4½	1928-35	4.30
City of Port Arthur, Texas	5	1917-56	4.40
City of Miami, Fla.	5	1937	4.50

BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA BONDS ARE OPENED.

Bids have been opened for the $12,774,200 Philadelphia 4 per cent. bonds. The bonds are divided into $4,974,200 5-years, due in 1922; $5,300,000 50-years, due in 1947; and $2,500,000 50-years, due in 1967. Among the principal bids were:

National City Company, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, S. Taylor & Co. and Kurtz Brothers, for entire 5-year issue 100.79, 30-year 102.686, and 50-year 103.067.

William A. Read, all or none of 5-year, all or none 30-year and all or none 50 year at 102.137.

Brown Brothers & Co., Drexel & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., all or none, 101.701.

E. T. Stotesbury and John M. Walton, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, bid 102.53 for $750,000 of the 30-year bonds.

Central National Bank, 5-year, $200,000 at 100.075.

Townsend, Whelen & Co., 5-year in lots of $50,000, total of $200,000, 100¾ to 101.

Northern Trust Company for $500,000 five-year bid 100; Chester National Bank for $10,000 30-year, 101½; Philadelphia Saving Fund Society $500,000 30 year, 102.796.

The legality of bids for all or none was protested by Charles L. McKean, representing the National City Company syndicate, on the ground that the form furnished by the city for bids provided bidders should take any part of the issue. Mr. McKean said he had an opinion by John G. Johnson that such bids were illegal. The Mayor took the protest under advisement.

To Authors and Publishers

We are printers of many well-known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

E. L. GRIMES COMPANY

122 Pearl St., Boston

FLYERS and LEAFLETS

(12) SIX REASONS WHY FARMERS' WIVES SHOULD VOTE; (13) SUFFRAGE PLANKS; (14) TEACHERS NEED THE VOTE; (15) FIRST AID TO PATRIOTISM — WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOT AT HOME. Per 1,000 50c, postpaid 72c; per 5,000 $2.35, ex. col.; per 10,000 $4.25, ex. col.

(Price ex. col. 25,000, $10.00; 50,000, $19.00; 100,000, $35.00.)

TRUTH ABOUT COLORADO. 90c ex. col.; $4.00 ex. col.; $7.50 ex. col.

(3) MAP OF NORTH AMERICA PROVES IT. $1.15 ex. col.; $4.50 ex. col.; $8.00 ex. col.

METHODISTS FAVOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE; SIX ARGUMENTS FROM THE SUFFRAGE MAP. Per 500 $1.00, postpaid $1.15; per 1,000 $1.75, ex. col.; per 5,000 $8.25, ex. col.

PROSPERITY IN COLORADO. Per 500 $2.20, postpaid $2.50; per 1,000 $3.50 ex. col.; per 5,000 $15.00, ex. col.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Incorporated
171 MADISON AVENUE . . . . . NEW YORK CITY

CITY PLANNING SHOULD MEAN BETTER HOMES

Home Unit is the Basis of Social Development Upon Which the City, State and Nation Must Rely

GOOD HOUSING CONDITION MEANS A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NATION

HERBERT J. KELLAWAY,
President of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects.

Home. There is no word in the English language that is so full of meaning as this word, Home. It is at the basis of the life and progress of this nation. When this country was first discovered, and for many years after, it was the field of exploit, adventure and spoil.

When, however, the Colonies of Virginia, the Puritans and especially the Pilgrim fathers of Plymouth came, they had the avowed purpose of seeking a new country in which they could worship God in freedom and establish a home. Their first efforts were the seeking of food, shelter and protection from the enemy. They arranged their domiciles and buildings with this view in mind. Yet, with all the difficulties under which they strove, the arrangement of the buildings and approaches was not then termed City Planning.

The Term City Planning

City Planning is a modern term that is coming to be understood in a larger sense, as its relations to all phases of social, industrial, economic and physical efforts are explained to the citizen of today. As the result of concerted thought and action, the legislature of Massachusetts passed in 1913 an act to provide for the establishment of local Planning Boards by cities and towns. The specific purpose, in part, of this act was that

"Every city of the Commonwealth and every town having a population of more than ten thousand at the last preceding census, is hereby authorized and directed to create a board to be known as the Planning Board, whose duty it shall be to make careful studies of the resources, possibilities and needs of the city or town, particularly with respect to conditions which may be injurious to the public health or otherwise injurious in and about rented dwellings, and to make plans for the development of the municipality with special reference to the proper housing of its people."

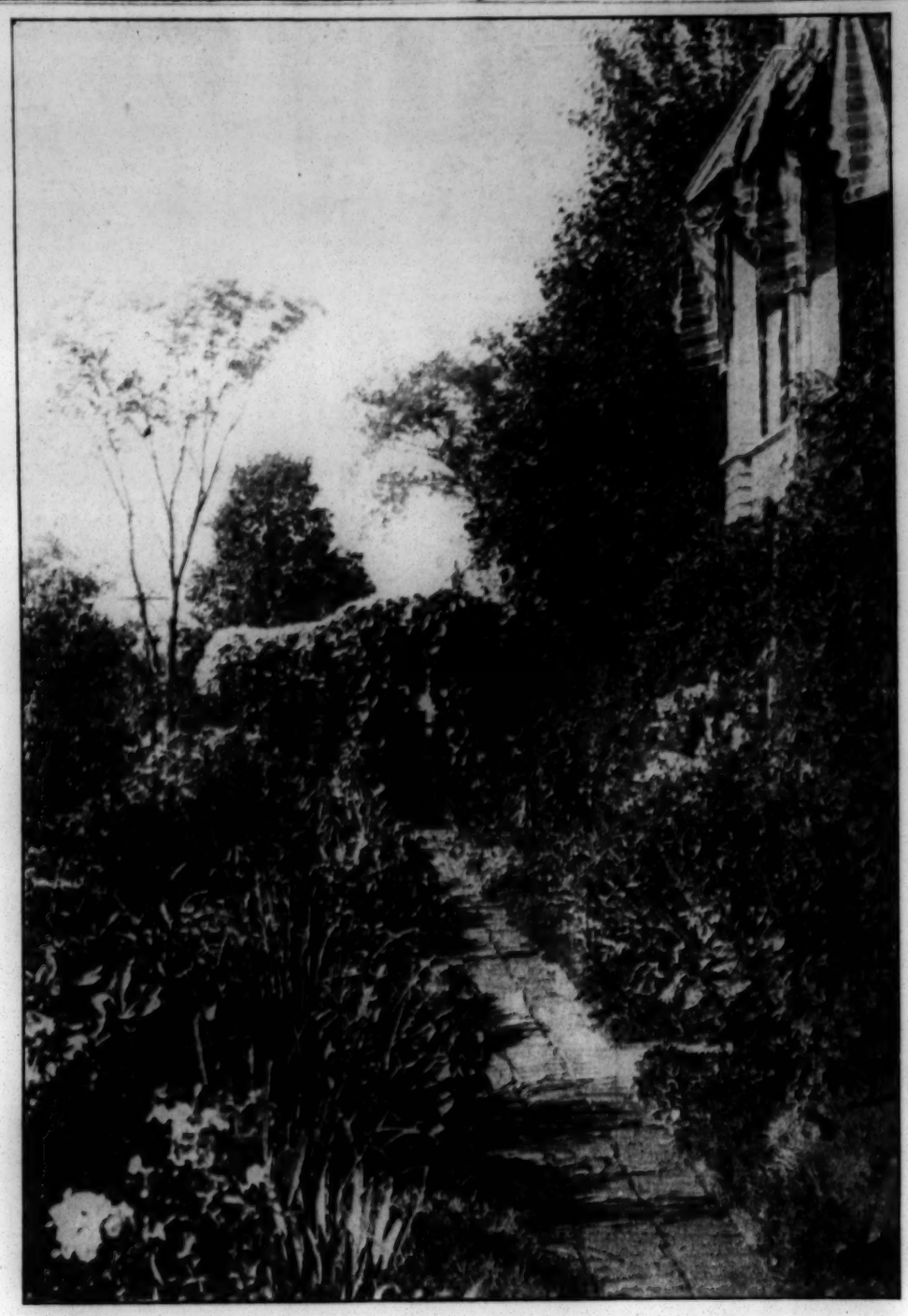
To Preserve the Home

The whole purpose of this act is the preservation of the home. It is the beginning of much remedial legislation and effort to prevent slums and overcrowding of cities, and to secure the removal of domiciles that are injurious to the individual health and the life of the nation. The Governor of the Commonwealth has said: "It is the first duty of a State to conserve its citizens." The question then might be asked, "Is not the home the foundation stone upon which to build?" Air, light and proper sanitation make for health, physical and moral, and for efficiency in our future men and women. The good housing of animals has shown its economic value, and communities are beginning to learn that the cost to the State of those men and women who fall below the normal standard of health and morals, can also be reckoned in the dollars and cents paid in taxes to support our hospitals, asylums, reformatories and prisons."

The Women's Municipal League of Boston, in a bulletin issued in February, 1916, made the above statement, and further gives the history of the housing movement and many examples of the neglect and the filthy condition that must be remedied to secure clean living.

Now City Planning to many minds is summed up in civic centers, wide streets, public buildings, magnificent vistas and other physical features. Much discussion is given to traffic and transportation problems, and the industrial and factory relations are receiving much attention. But the home, the place in which the workers live, is among the last phases to be considered.

Whatever the reason, it is becoming more and more apparent that man cannot live unto himself alone in a city. He may not know his neighbor in the next tenement, but if they have an infectious disease or are unsanitary, the power of the publicly constituted body, the Board of Health, can interfere for the safety of the public welfare.



The Arrangement of Home Grounds Shown in the Above Illustration, is An Excellent Example of the Manner in Which the Home Builder May Help the Annual Results of City Planning, by Beautifying His Own Land.

Home Grounds

Another phase of City Planning in relation to the home is the studying of residential districts, sometimes technically called zoning. This, if properly carried out, will designate areas in which only houses or homes can be built. It will set aside sites for factories, industries and the other factors of the city life.

An Example of Good Roads.

The condition now existing in cities and towns is often one of exasperation to the home-builder. There is a practice of placing a restriction upon a piece of developed property for houses that will last for 20 years. This is relatively a short time, and as very few real estate subdivisions are all occupied in this period, and the original promoters are either dead or have sold out to less careful owners, the result is a letting down of the bars as soon as the 20 year restriction period is ended. A factory, a garage, or other unharmonious building may crowd into the formerly restricted group and reduce the intrinsic value of the property and cause undesirability of the district for a home. Then the original owners move to other fields, and less fortunate families occupy these deserted quarters in intensive life, two or more families often using the space occupied by the former one.

The Ideal Home

The ideal home is the single house with surrounding land, light and air on all sides. Whether a small or large lot, the principle is the same, a home unit.

The building of apartments, flats and suites may be profitable to the investor, may be easy for the tenants as regards care, but it is not living in the best sense of the term. To obviate this crowding is the problem of City Planning—to plan the city so that the transportation facilities will carry the people who work in the city to the open land in the suburbs. There is also a study of values of property in its close relation to the city life.

The Beginning of Slums

For instance, as the city grows the original householders have moved away, their homes being occupied by less careful people, with the result that a slum begins, and a period of degeneration of life and property exists, until the industrial or commercial expansion of the city occupies this area. Such degenerated areas are the sore spots of cities, the despair of moralists, the study of philanthropists and social workers, and the general degeneration of the home spirit.

The home being the unit, it must receive the first consideration, for without homes and families what is the use of all the other facilities we talk so much about—the cost of streets, sewers, water, light, fire and police protection, all are part of the city planner's study; the home and the individual being the units of calculation. Other problems of modern city life are the disposition of centers from which the food supplies are secured. The people must be fed.

The Church, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the other charitable institutions of the city are the beacon lights and way stations for these sojourners to save their ideals until they become able to secure a home of their own. The placing of these helps are all part of the individual to become an owner; the shareholder paying for his home monthly, like rent. It would be well if this method could be extended and more homes owned. Co-operative Banks are the only agency for this methodical way of buying a home, except a few so-called philanthropic enterprises to carry on the selling of property and get 5 per cent. net.

It has occurred to the writer several times that the Savings Banks, which contain the money of the people, should have their laws and ordinances so changed that they also could issue shares to the householder similar to the co-operative bank, and receive monthly payments, which would, in ten or twelve years, give the home owner a clear title to his property.

Now a separate organization, a bank called a co-operative bank, must be established before this method can be used. Of course the savings bank money is let in real estate up to 60 per cent. of its valuation, and at a rate of annual interest, but this mortgage usually is not paid, and is handed on to each successive owner.

The savings banks could well be made to do this service, and it should be done at no great extra expense for administration, as the organization is already established, and they are in greater numbers in the commonwealth than the co-operative banks. A quotation from Arthur Young, fits this phase: "Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert."

Thus it is seen that ownership gives the fundamental basis for progressive life; ownership should be encouraged and helped by the thinking citizens who wish for the stability of the nation.

In closing, a quotation from the writer's book on "How to Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds," in the opening chapter, may be well

Trees Improve a New Street.

study of the city life. Many is the dream of the citizen for a home that is never realized because of environment or economic condition.

Our investors and builders too often figure what they can get in return for rented property for homes, instead of thinking on the other side of the problem of how much is necessary for decent living and working conditions. Laws have been passed to prevent overcrowding. The amount of air space per person has been approximately established. What the whole matter really needs is more thought as to the home effect and effort.

As a help to home builders the Co-operative Banks give an incentive to the

The Home Spirit

"The first man, Adam, began life in Paradise, the Garden of Eden. Is it too much to say that the home spirit is inborn; the love of a home a force, and the desire to own a home the crown of a man's ambition? The mystical ideal is ever present, not in mere wood, stone and land, but is clothed about with life. The memories of childhood days are of the living things, the home folk, the animals, the trees, the flowers. There is no deep attachment to inanimate objects unless embodied with the mystery of home life and spirit. Man wants a home. The delight of ownership and the responsibilities are subject to the same laws, whether it is the rich man in his palace or the poor man in his meagre cottage. The ability to attain and realize is limited by circumstances."

City Planning and the home as a basic unit must be studied and thought about in these modern days, so that we may have a city that is built upon equity, righteousness and justice. It must be convenient, economically planned, and bear relation in every part to the industrial, social, and living aspects of the whole problem.

VINCENNES, GEORGIA TO BE MODEL CITY

It is announced that in Georgia will be built another of the so-called Model Cities. A tract of land of 10,000 acres has been set aside ten miles from Savannah, which will be laid out as a Model City to be called "Vincennes." Around the town site will be model farms, run in long narrow strips so the homes can be close together in the town proper. When completed the project will represent an investment of $250,000 or more.

Will Seek Municipal Rights

National Association Emphazises Injustice to Women in City Government—Great Britain and Norway Gave Vote Several Years Ago

Bills to be introduced this winter in many State Legislatures would grant women the right to vote in municipal as well as presidential elections. While the conspicuous part played by women in the last presidential election has tended to center interest on the effort to extend presidential suffrage to other States, the proposal to grant them municipal suffrage is a matter of first-rate importance, in the estimation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The delay in this country in granting women the right to vote in municipal elections in all States is perhaps a greater reflection upon the real democracy of American institutions than the delay in granting equal suffrage in other elections. Women possess, and have had for many years, the right to vote in municipal elections in Great Britain, in the British colonies, including some of those in Asia and South America, in all the Scandinavian countries and in Honduras. Women were sitting in the city councils of Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm and Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, before American women had achieved this degree of suffrage in most cities of the United States. Finland gained equal suffrage at one stroke, and when Russia later diminished the power of the Finnish parliament, no greater dimunition of powers was imposed upon the women than upon the men. In some of the British colonies where woman suffrage is restricted by a property qualification, the qualification is the same for women as for men.

"With women taking part in city government in Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia, it is about time for the United States to catch up with the procession," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "It is significant of a wrong viewpoint that the women of this republic should be refused the right of suffrage which has been granted women in countries where fewer professions of liberty are made."

Before the tremendous vote cast in the last election in Illinois proved beyond doubt the eagerness of women to exercise this suffrage, there were unquestioned indications of their desire to vote. One of the Chicago newspapers, prior to the first registration day when women registered, offered to inform by telephone each woman who wished to know at what polling place she should register. The inquiries swamped the paper. It was estimated that 150,000 questions were answered in three days. The women's registration approximated 235,000. Women unfamiliar with election machinery proved their ability to inform themselves about it in a very short time.

Reprint from The Boston Herald, Saturday, January 6, 1917.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Oldest Suffrage Paper in the World

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OUT

In Standard Newspaper Form with Attractive Typographical Dress

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK FOR 47 YEARS

Founded in 1870 by LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Editor-in-Chief and President of the Woman's Journal, entertained at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, last Thursday night a small group of friends, including suffrage leaders and representative business men and women, to welcome as Publisher, Mr. George Brewster Gallup. He joined the staff of the Woman's Journal January first.

He surprised and delighted the assembled group by presenting them with the first copies of the Anniversary Number of the Journal in its new form, fresh from the press. It was really a very jubilant gathering, for the paper in the new form appealed to every one as a practical journal for accomplishing great results.

The new form, explained Mr. Gallup, permits the use of the most highly developed machinery for efficient production, and every subscription at the old price, $1.00 a year, will show a profit on the cost of manufacture. Every copy sold on the news-stands at the new price, 3c a copy, will also show a profit after paying the regular commission to the newsdealers. Efficient manufacturing means successful promotion of the circulation at a profit, even though no advertising be carried.

The response of the representatives of advertising interests was most encouraging, because they said that under such conditions, with a fair rate charged for the circulation actually gained, advertisers of their own accord would seek to do business with the Journal. As a matter of fact one of the group at once placed an order for advertising in the next issue.

It was explained also by the publisher that additional pages could be added, when necessary, in order to extend the service of the Journal to the needs of the advertisers, but that only such advertising would be accepted as would be clearly in the interests of the readers.

For the first time, the paper appears today on the principal news-stands in Boston at the railroad stations, hotels, and on the Subway and Elevated news-stands. All who are interested in Suffrage can secure a copy by applying, whether the paper is prominently displayed or not. It may be that some newsdealers, not knowing how interested suffrage workers are in securing this paper, will not display it prominently at first. But as the dealers receive fair and adequate compensation for selling the Journal, according to regular trade standards, they will see that every request for the Journal is met with courtesy.

It is also possible to order the paper delivered each Saturday, with the usual daily newspaper at the home of any one who wishes it. Subscriptions will be accepted for the Journal through any newsdealer and he will receive his proper compensation for the same. Everyone should know that the Journal is proceeding on sound economic lines. The Journal believes in paying for good service and in paying adequately. In plans for the future, it has included proper provision for meeting modern business requirements. For it realizes that only on a business basis can it reach that wide circulation which lies just ahead, now that Equal Suffrage has become one of the great movements of the age.

We are making this statement in news form in the advertising columns of the Herald, because this paper has been very kind to the Journal in a mechanical emergency. Also we believe it proper that we should tell the story in our own way and be willing to pay for it. There is one good thing about advertising. It goes like a free man where it chooses, provided it pays commercial rates. Newspaper space costs the publisher cold cash, so much a column to produce, and the majority of people, not appreciating this fact, think that the stories of their own doings should be printed by their favorite newspaper, without considering that it actually costs that newspaper anywhere from $25 to $50 per column for paper, composition and press work to produce that column.

We are adding to this announcement a condensed presentation below, in a part of the space for which we are paying, an advertisement in display form, which sets forth the main facts (as advertising should do) in brief and forcible form. The two parts of this announcement taken together illustrate in miniature the function of a newspaper conforming to accepted standards of successful publications. That is, to tell general news in news form and business news in advertising form.

ASK FOR THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

The Woman's Journal is the oldest suffrage paper in the world, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, published continuously for forty-seven years. Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of the founders, is editor-in-chief. The anniversary number, on sale today, in its new dress, is in size and typography now a standard newspaper.

It contains the important suffrage news, both national and international—political, social, economic and industrial.

Beginning today it is on sale in Boston at the leading railway, subway, elevated, and hotel news-stands, including the North and South Stations, also principal suburban stands. Subscribe through your newsdealer, or have him deliver it at your home every Saturday, 3c a copy.

ASK FOR THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL